

CHIEF DAVIS JOINS RANDOLPH'S SUPPORT WITH A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

At its regular meeting, held Tuesday morning, the Board of Police Commissioners, with Rodney Webster, president, in the chair, took up the deferred case of Police Officer Frank J. Randolph, recently dismissed by the police trial board, and restored him to good standing, with all back pay. This action on the part of the police commissioners places Officer Randolph in position to make application for pension on the grounds that he is incapable of performing regular police duty due to a wound in his right arm received during a raid conducted by him and Officer Sheffield for liquor at the premises of 1358 East 51st street at which time Sam Faulkner met his death. Sheffield and Randolph were indicted for murder and placed on trial. Randolph was subpoenaed as a state witness after the charges were dismissed against him by the district attorney's office. Sheffield was finally acquitted by a jury and immediately restored to good standing. The case attracted much attention and aroused a deal of interest among the Black American residents of this community and the action of the police commissioners, met with the approval of the group, according to the expressions of various leaders who were present at the meeting in the offices of the commission. Officer Randolph was ably represented by Attorney Towson S. Grasty, who scored every point possible for his client, which finally resulted in the victory.

White Sheriff Lauds

Race Deputy's Services

OAKLAND, Cal., Apr. 21. (P. C. N. B.)—Speaking at the 14th annual Men's Day in the North Oakland Baptist Church, Sheriff Burton Beck (white) delivered the principal address at the morning services. In his address he told of the eminently satisfactory services being rendered by Richard Early, the recently appointed Negro deputy sheriff, who is a member of the North Oakland Baptist Church.

WHITE SHERIFF LAUDS SERVICES OF NEGRO DEPUTY

Oakland, Calif., April 25.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau)—Speaking at the 14th annual Men's Day in the North Oakland Baptist Church, Sheriff Burton Beck (white) declared the principle address at the morning services. In his address he told of the eminently satisfactory services being rendered by Richard Early, the recently appointed Negro deputy sheriff, who is a member of the North Oakland Baptist Church.

Only Race Police Captain West Of Chicago Resigns

Pacific Coast News Bureau.

Los Angeles, Cal. — The West and Los Angeles in particular, has lost its only colored police captain. Captain William W. Glenn has handed in his resignation that took effect the night of December 31st, 1926, ending 23 years of faithful service.

At the time of his retirement Captain Glenn commanded the detective division of Newton Station and white, as well as colored detectives of the Newton division were assigned to their duties by the very capable officer.

assigned to their duties by the very capable officer.

Captain Glenn worked his way up from a beat walking patrol and was the oldest Negro officer in point of service on the Los Angeles police force.

The Captain was eligible for retirement at the end of 20 years, but stayed with his duties three more years, this past year reaching the rank of captain and he will receive half of a captain's salary for the balance of his life.

As a token of appreciation the retiring officer is being presented with a diamond studded badge by his many friends, Los Angeles citizens and members of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Although Los Angeles has several lieutenant detectives of the Race, it will probably be some time before any of them will have enough time to take the examination for captain. In Los Angeles the position is gained through a certain period of actual experience and a civil service examination. Lieut. McDuff, exalted ruler of the local Elks, is next in line for captaincy.

COLORED DETECTIVE LIEUTENANT ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

Doctrine of "Reasonable Doubt" Frees Officer.

Jury Deadlocked for 34 Hours

(Pacific Coast News Bureau) LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 8.—Cleared of murder charges and reinstated as a detective lieutenant by the Police Commission of Los Angeles, Alaced B. Sheffield, who for three weeks was the central figure of Los Angeles' most sensational police murder trial, is again going about his duties as a member of the Los Angeles police department.

The acquittal came from the jury after thirty-four hours of deliberation during which time Officer Sheffield slept peacefully on

a bench in the prisoner's room of 1358 E. 51st street at which time Sam Judge Craig's court. The acquittal was unlooked for by the public at large, one person in a hundred believing that the accused officer had a chance to come clear. The police department stood squarely behind Sheffield and he in turn stood by his superior officers during his entire testimony.

Whether the trial of Sheffield brought the desired results is doubtful. It was generally known that the policy of the Los Angeles police department was on trial as well as Sheffield. Sheffield is on the job and the three officers who testified against him are out of jobs. Officers Brown and Bewley last week pleaded guilty of perjury in Judge Craig's court and asked for probation so they are now worse off than Sheffield was. Officer Randolph, against whom the charges of murder was dropped by the prosecuting attorney has not been reinstated.

LOS ANGELES COF ONLY COLORED WHO WAS 'FIRED' POLICE CAPT. IS BACK ON FORCE

Police Commissioners Over-ride Finding Of The Trial Board

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 31.—The Board of Police Commissioners met here Tuesday and restored Officer Frank J. Randolph to active duty. It will be recalled that he was dismissed from the service a week ago following his connection with the Faulkner murder for which his partner Officer Sheffield was tried for murder and acquitted.

This action of the commissioners places the officer in a position to file an application for a pension on the grounds that he is unable to perform his duties as a police officer.

Charges Dismissed During a liquor raid last year at

The bullet in Randolph's arm has never been removed. During the Sheffield trial, it became an important feature in the evidence in view of the fact that its calibre had never been determined by X-Ray and Randolph refused to have it removed.

Commissioner Gilmore, a late acquisition to the board, offered the resolution restoring Randolph to good standing with full pay, which was seconded by Capt. Insley, after many questions had been asked by Commissioner Thorpe. Officer Randolph reported almost immediately at 1 p. m. at Central Station, where his name was recorded and his badge returned to him.

WEST LOSES ONLY COLORED POLICE CAPT.

Resigns from Post After 23 Years

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 3.—(P. C. N. B.)—The West and Los Angeles in particular has lost its only colored police captain. Captain of detectives William W. Glenn, has handed in his resignation which took effect the night of December 31, 1926, ending twenty-three years of faithful service.

At the time of his retirement, Captain Glenn commanded the detective division of Newton Station and white as well as colored detectives of the Newton division were assigned to their duties by the very capable officer.

Captain Glenn worked his way up from a beat walking patrolman,

and was the oldest Negro officer in point of service on the Los Angeles Police Force.

The captain was eligible for retirement at the end of twenty years, but stayed with his duties three years more, this past year reaching the rank of Captain and he will receive half of a captain's salary for the balance of his life.

As a token of appreciation the retiring officer is being presented with a diamond studded badge by his many friends, Los Angeles citizens and members of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Race Officer Will Not Succeed Him

Altho' Los Angeles has several lieutenant detectives of the race, it will probably be sometime before any of them will have enough time to take the examination for captain. In Los Angeles the position is gained through a certain period of actual experience and a civil service examination. Lieut. McDuff, exalted ruler of the local Elks, is next in line for captaincy.

HEROIC ACTS CROWN BAKER WITH PRAISE

Rises From Ranks to Office of Mayor

By FRITZ CANSLER
(Photo on Picture Page)

Denver, Colo., Dec. 16.—When Kipling coined the phrase "He has lived more stories than I can invent," the noted Anglo-Indian poet had in mind not the hero of this tale, but the doughty fighting Bob Evans, sea captain extraordinary of a scant generation ago. However, no one can talk with Officer Baker, who for 33 years has been identified with the Rocky Mountain metropolis' "finest," without being convinced that he, too, has had more than his share of thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes, which call to mind the Frank Merriwether-Nick Carter episodes of sainted memory.

In 1895 Officer Baker joined the police force, then administered by Governor McIntire much as the State Rangers are today, and continuously since that time he has shared the experiences and dangers incident to the growth of Colorado from a pioneer mining section to what is now one of the leading states in the union. He has watched Denver grow from a mining and trading town of frontier days to a metropolitan center, beautiful, staid, refined; the "second capital" of the country, so called and merited because it houses more governmental agencies and departments than any other city in the entire country, except Washington.

First Traffic Head

Officer Baker enjoys the unique distinction of heading the first traffic department of the West and with the growth of the automobile industry was very early placed in charge of the auto theft department of the city. In this capacity he was signally successful and during his tenure of this office made many arrests and recovered stolen property valued at thousands of dollars. Single handed he captured Marion Bush, who headed a gang of thieves who stole cars in Denver and dismantled them in Frederick, a suburb, and Minton, whose genius seemed to run along the line of organization among boys of high school age, from whom he

purchased stolen machines. Both men were given long terms in the state prison at Canon City. His gun battle with a soldier from Fort Logan, Llewellyn by name, who had previously killed two brother patrolmen and who later escaped, is still being told among the officers of the department.

Among other notable arrests which the veteran officer has to his credit are the noted Gleason, highway robber, who shot Ziets, a merchant, in an effort to rob him, and Harry Edgar Hillen, who killed a railroad conductor, who later paid the penalty of hanging for his crime. Headquarters men still talk of the Lincoln park gang, the terror of the department, which he succeeded in completely breaking up during the years of 1906-1909, when he was assigned to a very difficult section of the city.

Wounded Once

During his service Officer Baker has been wounded only once, when the bullet of a chicken thief's revolver ricocheting from the curb, struck him in the leg, severing one of the large arteries and disabling him for several weeks. In spite of many harrowing experiences, Mr. Baker is active and almost youthful in appearance. He is regarded as one of the most expert revolver shots among the men in the department, but other than that for absolute bravery, his chief claim to fame at the present time is the ability to pilot his car or that of the mayor, who is often his passenger, over the precipitous, narrow and oftentimes dangerous roads which traverse Colorado's magnificent sweep of mountain ranges. He is regarded as one of the best drivers in the city and often sits at the wheel when emergency or pleasure summons him, his fellow officers or visitors and friends to the summit of a peak in the nearby highlands.

Officer Baker is now wearing detective badge No. 8, but his patrol badge, which he relinquished when assigned to the mayor's office as detective, is No. 2, showing that for seniority he stands second only to his namesake, Carl Baker, who precedes him only a short time with the department. He is married, has a wife and two children, owns a beautiful home at 2720 E. Sixth Ave., Denver; is active socially and in church circles. He is a consistent member of the Zion Baptist church, of which Rev. G. L. Prince is pastor, and is also president of the board of trustees. He was chairman of the committee which entertained the recent national Baptist convention and is popular with all classes.

C. E. GIBSON, FIRE CAPTAIN, RETIRES AFTER 15 YEARS

After twenty-five years of faithful service during which he occupied many positions in the department, Captain C. E. Gibson, the first colored appointee of the Washington Fire Department was retired at midnight last Saturday. Captain Gibson was born in Stafford, Va. in 1875. He entered the fire department service as a



Captain C. E. GIBSON, veteran local fire fighter, retires after fifteen years of service.

driver. He has held the position as member of No. 4 engine for the past nine years.

Captain Gibson is a Spanish-American War Veteran. He was present at the battle of Santiago. He served as admiral's cook for Admiral Dewey. For twenty-nine months of his stay in the navy, Captain Gibson was light-heavyweight boxing champion of the North Atlantic squadron. In July 1902, he was relieved of naval duty and appointed as driver in the Washington Fire Department.

Retirement Approved

His retirement was approved Saturday afternoon by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The Policemen's and Firemen's Retiring and Relief Board recommended Captain Gibson's retirement. He will receive a pension of \$104.16 a month.

Captain Gibson, his wife and one son, Elbert, well known local football and basketball player, are to move from their residence, 2025 Thirteenth street, northwest. They

will go into their new home, 4901 Blaine street, northeast, Tuesday.

"I regret having to leave the service where I have met and made so many fine friends and pleasant acquaintances," Captain Gibson told a Tribune reporter Tuesday.

The vacancy he made will, no doubt, be filled by one of the two men next in line. They are Lieutenants T. G. B. Key and R. J. Holmes.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 14 1927

ored Firemen

and Police Asked

Hannibal Athletic Association Hears Proposal to Increase City's Safety Forces

A move for more colored policemen and firemen has been inaugurated.

Citizens and former officials of the departments addressed the first anniversary celebration of the Hannibal Athletic Association and advocated this proposition last night.

The association, composed of colored policemen and firemen, met in Engine House No. 4.

G. F. O'Brien is president.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 14 1927

MORE NEGRO POLICE AND FIREMEN URGE

Hannibal Athletic Association Holds Anniversary Banquet at Engine House No. 4.

An increased number of colored policemen and additional firehouses manned by colored firemen was advocated by speakers at the first anniversary celebration and banquet of the Hannibal Athletic Association, composed of colored policemen and firemen of the District, at Engine House No. 4 last night.

The purpose of the Hannibal Athletic Association, as explained by Pvt. G. F. O'Brien, president, is to foster an interest in athletics and social activities. Robert Strobel, chairman of the committee on fire and police protection of the Federation of Citizens' Associations, related the efforts made to secure first-class fire equipment in the Southwest section.

Addresses also were made by Dr. George H. Richardson and George T. Beason, members of the Advisory Coun

at S. L. McLaurin, president of the Colored Bar Association; Dr. A. R. Collins, Battalion Chief J. H. Virnstein, Rev. W. L. Washington, Edward F. Harris and Rev. P. A. Scott.

Officers of the association are: G. F. O'Brien, president; W. W. Orme, first vice president; C. E. Gibson, second vice president; J. A. Briscoe, recording secretary; J. F. Mills, assistant recorder; T. S. Delaney, financial secretary; F. B. Ash, assistant financial secretary; R. J. Holmes, treasurer; J. M. Carter, custodian; J. R. Bush, athletic manager; H. J. Williams, assistant manager; C. E. Addison, sergeant-at-arms, and Howard Thrasher, chaplain. Mr. Thrasher also was chairman.



DEATH ON MASHES—Mrs. Thelma Goodgame, assigned to the West Park district, is the only policewoman of her race in that neighborhood.

KICK IT OUT!

(This Week's Cartoon)

The Jim Crow fire department in Chicago must go! Too long has this city suffered this blot on her otherwise fair shield—too long have a patient people submitted to this reminder of barbaric days when men were permitted to do the work of men only. They were WHITE men. Chicago is a northern city. Her traditions—her history—her hopes for future development—all are bound in the spirit of fairness, justice, equality to all men. Segregation makes for none of these. And yet it has been allowed to insinuate its slimy tentacles into the very fibers of our government, and, cancerlike, destroy it.

For years this disgraceful condition in the fire department has been pointed out to city authorities. And just as many years have been spent by these authorities in evading the issue or hiding it under a cloak of "investigations." Today Chicago stands on the threshold of a new era. She is coming again into her own. She has at last

decided that her welfare is paramount to any clique or party and that she can prosper only in so far as she treats all her citizens with justice.

The gavel has now fallen upon William Hale Thompson and his new administration. The eyes of the world are watching—watching eagerly but patiently. Accusing fingers are already being pointed at the city's evils of which segregation is dominant. And segregation in our municipal institutions must go. Mayor Thompson can do no better than start with the fire department—and then focus his attention on all the others as they present themselves.

HAS VARIED EXPERIENCES

Helped Solve Many Crime Mysteries

By *Nettie George Speedy* **RIOT ARREST**

Twenty years of faithful service as a member of the police department of Chicago, without a blemish against him, is the record achieved by Sergt. John T. Scott, who celebrated this anniversary in a quiet way with a family dinner cooked by his good wife at his home, 6428 Evans Ave., on April 19 last.

When visited by the writer, who has "covered" many cases in which Sergeant Scott was responsible for the arrest, he was in a genial and reminiscent mood and recalled many interesting episodes of once famous cases which occupied front page space for days in our leading newspapers.

Perhaps the most baffling of these which occupied public attention was that of Lee Bow, a Chinaman, who was found slain in his chop suey restaurant, 3037 Dearborn St., man years ago, with his throat cut from ear to ear.

FOLLOWED EVERY CLUE TO ARREST CULPRIT

At that time Scott was a patrolman and traveled with Detective Sergt. William A. Middleton, now a lieutenant assigned to the Stanton Ave. police station. The two worked unceasingly on the murder, running down clue after clue. A casual remark by a woman led to the arrest of Earl Simpson, 17 years old, 16 E. 38th St., who confessed to the crime. He told Scott that he thought the Chinaman had much money, but he obtained only \$53 from the unfortunate victim. Simpson killed the Chinaman with the same knife with which he killed cattle at the stock yards. Simpson was convicted and is now serving a life sentence at Joliet for the crime. Only recently he state board of pardons and paroles turned down his application for a pardon.

John Walker, a newspaper man, was shot and killed by two hold-up men at his stand, 10 E. 26th St. With no tangible evidence upon which to work, the officers succeeded in arresting Will Jackson and Dave Johnson, who were sentenced to life imprisonment after confessing the crime.

For a long time it looked as if the murderers of Policeman Cornelius Wilson, who was shot and killed May 1, 1919, as he was going to his home at 2:30 a. m., would go unpunished. Scott was one of the officers who took a prominent part in ferreting out these murderers, who are now serving life sentences.

Three safe blowers, Andrew Burney, Houston Stewart and Clarence Phillips, played havoc with a safe in the Consumers company. They defied the police of the entire country, flitting from place to place. They were finally located at Cleveland Ohio, by Middleton and Scott, brought back for trial and sentenced to the penitentiary.

MAKE FIRST RACE

The first arrest during the Race riot was credited to Scott and Middleton when they took into custody George Stauber, the young white man who threw the rock which caused the drowning of Elbert Williams, a young Race boy, precipitating the riot.

Credit also goes to Scott and Middleton for the first arrest in what is known as the Abyssinian riot, when they hastened to West side and placed Oscar McGavock and Charles Redding under arrest as they were about to flee the city after burning the American flag at 35th St. and Indiana Ave., killing a sailor and a citizen and seriously wounding Officer Joseph Owens. McGavock and Redding were later hanged for the murders.

'Twas just a little over two years ago when Officer William Holmes was killed and Officer Jesse McKinney seriously wounded by bandits and Scott succeeded in killing Frank Williams, one of the bandits, after engaging in a hand-to-hand battle with him. These are only a few of the major cases in which Sergeant Scott has engaged.

He was born in Houston, Tex., and came to Chicago in 1905, was appointed a patrolman and a sergeant.

Wins Promotion



It was announced late last week that Sergeant John F. Scott, assigned to the detective bureau, has been given the commission of Lieutenant of Police. The officer has served many years in the police department. He will be assigned to the Wabash avenue station, the report said.



LIEUTENANT — Officer John F. Scott, who was appointed last week to the post of lieutenant in the Chicago police department. He has been a policeman for 27 years. Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Policemen and Firemen - 1921

Kansas.

OFFICERS HONORED BY RACE CITIZENS

Present Medals To Patrolmen For Faithful Performance of Duty

KANSAS CITY, Kans., April 6.—Colored citizens of Kansas City paid an honor to two race patrolmen of the city last Thursday for loyalty to duty.

Because they did their duty and reflected the ideals of the better elements of the race, when they arrested one of their own race who was charged with a serious crime, the colored citizens presented gold medals to Officers Wesley Robinson and Bright Williams.

One year ago Robinson and William arrested John Baker, 14 years old, who was charged with attempting to attack a white woman. The patrolmen were told that the medals were an expression from the colored American population in general that there was no countenancing of crime by persons of the race.

POLICEWOMAN IS AP- POINTED

Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, wife of Mr. W. W. Wilson, was appointed policewoman last Friday. *9-24-27*

Mrs. Wilson taught at the Kentucky State Normal for 18 years and has had a great deal of experience in handling young women.

MAKING GOOD AS POLICE.

For a number of years the city of Louisville, Kentucky, has been looking forward to the appearance of colored men in police uniform. According to the Louisville Leader, there is a need for such officers in the sections of the city that colored policemen have been largely populated by members of the race. The matter was duly taken up by a committee headed by Bishop Clement and the editor of the Leader, who held a conference with Mayor O'Neal shortly after he assumed office. The mayor and the new chief of police favored the idea and asked for data concerning the use of colored patrolmen in other cities.

Letters were written to several of the cities where Negro police are employed, and out of the prompt and favorable responses received those from the police heads of Knoxville, Tennessee; Indianapolis, a hotbed of the Ku Klux Klan; and Chicago, "where the Negroes usually get what they go after," were submitted to the mayor and published in the Leader. The Knoxville chief stated that three colored patrolmen are assigned to patrol in the colored district and guardedly added: "They make good officers to patrol in sections of the city where the population is largely made up of colored people. One of the best detectives in my judgment, ever connected with this department was a colored man now deceased. At the present time we are not using any colored detectives."

The Indianapolis chief stated that there were twenty colored officers on his

force, comprising four detective sergeants, four traffickers, one chauffeur and the remainder district patrolmen. All of these have served a number of years and their service was pronounced efficient and faithful. This chief also added a word of warning as to assignments, saying, "we have to be particularly careful in order to avoid racial feelings. Oftimes, when large parades or public demonstrations are held, we have to be careful and assign these officers at points where there is not liable to be any question as to their color. But in the summing up of their service, I have nothing but commendation to give."

The Superintendent of Police in Chicago, replying through a deputy, stated that colored policemen have been employed in that department since 1882. The records furnished the following data: One lieutenant, nine sergeants, one hundred and eleven patrolmen, one patrolman-operator and one policewoman. As to their usefulness as protectors of the public peace, some were pronounced "very successful on plain clothes duty, especially where persons of their own color are concerned." Their record on the whole is judged to be "about on an average with other members of the department of the same rank."

While this testimony as to the practical value of Negroes as guardians of the peace may have been necessary to convince the Louisville authorities, it has become a demonstrated fact in most of the cities of the East where members of the group have steadily won their way into the uniformed ranks. The first large city to make this experiment was Philadelphia under Mayor King, some thirty or more years ago. Brooklyn when still a separate city under Mayor Chapin, another Democrat, followed this example, and some time after consolidation, the Greater City of New York did the same.

Police duty nowadays requires men of

Kentucky.

good physique, alert mentality, sound judgment and trained intelligence. Their color should be a minor consideration, if they can make good in other respects

WALK OUT AT MIDNIGHT LEAVING IMPORTANT SECTION UNPROTECTED

CLAIM EFFORT WAS MADE TO MAKE THEM DEMOCRATS

ACTION SHOCKS ENTIRE RACE

Perhaps the most shocking as well as disgraceful act ever committed by a number of colored men in Louisville was the desertion from their posts of duty of six colored members of No. 8 Engine Company, Louisville Fire Department. Shocking because it came as a bolt out of a clear sky, after years of effort to get a Negro company in the Fire Department. *News*

For years, progressive, thinking colored people, knowing that every bit of representation secured for the Negro in various departments of the city government helps the race have been fighting for Negro firemen, policemen, deputy sheriffs, clerks and other offices. *9-17-27*

Finally in 1917 the Republicans carried the city because the people were tired of the old Buckingham ring and because of the solid Negro vote—always loyal. But after getting office the Republican party ignored the

Negro and gave the laugh to his demands for positions and jobs. They met the cry for Negro policemen and firemen with the old gag, "the time is not ripe," and when pushed further they fell back on a false argument that the Constitution of Kentucky forbade the appointment of Negroes to such offices as called for UNIFORMS!

The Negro could don the uniform of the soldier and fight and die but he could not wear the blue uniform of a policeman or fireman. Slush!

Finally in 1921, the Lincoln Independent Party was formed, composed wholly of colored men and women, who could not further stomach the Republicans and yet were afraid to go Democratic.

After that fight the Republican machine loosened up and gave a few jobs to Negroes, among them being two detectives and the No. 8 Engine Co. So it was, a colored fire department was secured for Louisville—after work a and worry of hundreds of thought-

ful people, and yet in the twinkling of an eye, without excuse or reason, six of the men appointed, walk out at midnight Monday without notice or warning, thereby jeopardizing the maintenance of that company as colored and killing the chances of any appointments of the Negro to places of trust and responsibility.

It was disgraceful because it was a betrayal of their oaths to serve and protect the people. It left an important section of the city exposed to the menace of a sweeping fire. Surrounding No. 8 Engine house is the Louisville Paper Company, a big concern, and scores of other businesses, not including hundreds of residences—and yet these men walk out at midnight and leave all these people and property without any protection from fire!

As an evidence of this, the next day after the men walked out leaving only Lieutenant Marion Tinsley and George Reid, who refused to quit, or duty, the Martin Pie Factory, two squares away caught fire. Nobody was at No. 8, but Lieut. Tinsley, so the fire made great headway while companies many squares away had to make the run. Tinsley says the fire did \$5000 damage and declares had his company been on the job he is satisfied the damage would not have been over \$1000 if that.

The men who resigned at 12 o'clock Monday night without notice or warning are George Lane, Charles Grundy, George Baldock, Ramsey Jackson, Alonzo Malone and Horace Green.

Their excuse is that the Democrats tried to make them register "Democratic." It is also said, the men are saying they were told to get out because they would not promise to vote Democratic.

These things are unreasonable. No heads of any fire department in the world would fire almost an entire company

at midnight, having nobody to

put in their places and leaving a whole section at the mercy of a possible fire.

The thing was so shocking and discouraging The News investigated. The Board of Safety denied any coercion was used to make the men change their political affiliations. One member said "naturally we would put Democrats in the places and if any Colored Democrats want to take these places let them apply."

We knew these men were not Democrats, but as long as they did good work, we did not care and they could have stayed."

Major McHugh told how fine the men had been treated and how he had told them to stay on the job regardless of politics. He said when Lieut. Tinsley called up Monday night and informed him the men were quitting he sent a Battalion Chief in a hurry to the Engine house to try to persuade the men to stay. He told how he had relieved the men of one Capt. Sharp, a Republican, who was rough with them.

George Lane, one of the men who quit, told a representative of The News the men had been treated better under "these people" than ever under "the others." Former Chief Bache is alleged to have cursed and hounded the men unmercifully and would stop them from fires whenever possible.

Capt. Sharp, who it is alleged is a member of the Klan, was over these men and it is said, was a hard and unreasonable taskmaster.

To prove politics did no matter, Major McHugh pointed out he had appointed Frank Jones and Dave Forbush, two Republicans, to fill vacancies out at No. 8 and would appoint others. When asked if

No. 8 would be taken away from Colored people, he said: "We would be justified in doing so, but we will not. We will fill the places with other

Colored men."

Lieut. Marion Tinsley, Colored, acting Captain, refused to quit as did George Reed, recently appointed. Tinsley said he saw no excuse for the men quitting. He said there was no pressure brought to bear on them because of their politics. He said he suggested to them to vote the Democratic ticket because they were working under the Democrats and they had been far better in treatment of the men than had the Republicans. He said at one time these men agreed with him, but later changed, which, he said, was alright, and they could work on.

He said Sharp, Adams and another white man had been coming out to the house trying to persuade men to quit, and he reported the matter to fire headquarters. He said when the matter was investigated these men made affidavits that white Republicans had urged them to quit but they would not do it.

It seems these young men have acted very unwisely, and have allowed themselves to be catspaws for office-crazy Republicans. They have done a dangerous thing. They have hurt themselves and in a way have hurt the Race. There is no doubt this administration planned to put another Colored company in the East End and to have appointed a number of Colored police officers. What effect the rash actions of these young men will have on those plans cannot be figured now.

That a white company quit one night is no defense of these men. White men automatically get these jobs, Negroes have to fight every inch of the way for recognition. When the white company quit there were scores of white men ready to take their places. When these Colored men walked out there was not a Colored man ready to fill up the Negro Company when he was captain and even asserted Col. Dan Carrell, chairman of the Republican Board

To much honor cannot be given Frank Jones, former fireman, fired by the Republi-

cans, who, when the Chief of Safety threatened to disband the Negro Company. He lays the cause of the men quitting at the feet of Lieut. Tinsley and Battalion Chief Mannix.

He says Tinsley, two days before the registration, told the men, "If you fellows want to keep your jobs you had better register Democratic and vote the Democratic ticket."

He says the Lieutenant kept that up to registration day. He says Monday night Tinsley said, "Well, you didn't register D. so you lose your jobs in the morning." Jackson says

then the men began to pack up and wrote their resignations. He said Battalion Chief Mannix came down and he and Tinsley went into a room and talked. Mannix asked who had registered D., and was told Horace Green and Charles Grundy. He asked about the other boys and left, says Jackson. Later he came back when he learned the men had written their resignations. He read them and said, "Alright" you can go now or any time you get ready." So says Jackson, they left.

RAMSEY JACKSON GIVES MEN'S VERSION

Mr. Ramsey Jackson called at The News office Thursday night after the above was written and gave the version of the men who quit. Mr. Jackson seemed to feel the enormity of what had been done and that Major McHugh, Chief, might feel hurt because he had treated No. 8 with so much consideration.

Mr. Jackson, like Mr. Lane, said the men fared better under the present administration than under the Republicans and declared Capt. Sharp, white Republican, who was over them, was trying to break up the Negro Company when he was captain and even asserted Col. Dan Carrell, chairman of the Republican Board

So The News gives all the facts of this shocking affair as it has learned them. Even with Mr. Jackson's version The News feels a great mistake was made by these young men.

Incidentally, Chief McHugh asked the Board of Safety not to accept the resignations, but let the records read "discharged." That will be a black mark against the men under any succeeding administration.

Policemen and Firemen-1927

Maryland.

Denton Gets Race Cup

Afro American

DENTON, Md. Charles Matthews
was appointed to the police force
here.

TRUANT OFFICER PREPARED TO FIGHT GIRL'S CHARGES

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 25.—Irving Howe, former Boston patrolman, now a truant officer in the public schools, is now prepared to fight the charges of Miss Mary Geraghty, 18-year-old white girl, who declares he insulted her and her fiancé, Peter Finnegan of Clanton, Mass., Roxbury.

Howe, Miss Geraghty declares made slanderous accusations against her and Finnegan and failed to "go through" with legal prosecution. As a result, a private hearing will be granted the accused before the school board, with Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, chairman of the committee, presiding.

John F. Geraghty, father of the girl making the charges against Howe, declares that on the night of Jan. 21 Howe, a policeman, acted in a manner that made him unfit to hold public office.

Miss Geraghty, a student at the Boston clerical school, declares that she was working in a grocery store near her home. With her was Finnegan. She heard a noise in the rear of the store and called Finnegan to go with her to investigate.

While the two were in the rear of the store Howe entered in uniform and demanded to know what they were doing. He ordered Finnegan from the rear of the room, the girl declares, and then made remarks which were untrue. Later Howe threatened, Miss Geraghty said, to have them both in court on a statutory charge.

Howe is well known in Boston. While at the English high school he excelled in athletics. His record on the police force was excellent.

COMMENDS PATROLMAN

OFFICER F. D. GARDINER, COL-
ORED, STOPPED RUNAWAY IN
HEAVY TRAFFIC — CAMBRIDGE
CHIEF OF POLICE HAS PRAISE
READ THRICE IN EVERY STA-
TION HOUSE

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1927.—

Traffic Officer Frederick D. Gardiner has been recommended in a general order by Police Chief John J. McBride for conspicuous bravery in saving the lives of a score of pedestrians by halting a runaway horse. Each division commander read the commendation at three successive roll calls.

The order reads:

"It has been brought to my attention that on December 7, 1927, about 5 p. m., while Traffic Officer Frederick D. Gardiner was directing traffic at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Beech street, he saw a horse



PATROLMAN GARDINER

Commended by Police Chief

drawing a bakery wagon at Massachu-
setts Avenue running away through
very heavy traffic endangering both
passing autos and pedestrians.

"Traffic Officer Frederick D. Gardi-
ner, at considerable risk to himself,
stepped in front of the running horse
and brought it to a stop after being
dragged a number of feet.

"Such excellent police work, in my
opinion, should not pass without
notice, and it is hereby ordered that
Traffic Officer Frederick D. Gardiner
be commended.

You will cause the foregoing order
to be read at three roll calls following
receipt thereof."

Policemen and Firemen - 1937
WHY DETROIT NEEDS MORE COLORED COPS

Detroit has a relatively small but highly efficient group of colored representatives in the police department, some of whom have rendered capable and praiseworthy service for a number of years. They have fine records of service as a group, comparing favorably with the records of white officers, except for the fact they value the lives of citizens and never kill save in cases of absolute necessity. Colored policemen do not commit cold-blooded murder, by wantonly shooting down defenseless men and women. Detroit needs more officers of this type—more white, as well as colored.

The city is steadily growing in numbers, and the larger the population becomes, the greater will be the necessity for adequate police protection. The numerical strength of the local police department is being increased in proportion to the growing population, the new officers being selected from the various racial groups—Polish, Italian, Jewish, native whites—as this representative method is helpful in the proper enforcement of law in a cosmopolitan city. But the number of new colored policemen employed in Detroit is not proportionate to the colored population.

The frequent and needless killing of Negroes by Detroit policemen would doubtless be greatly reduced, and alleged crime problems among Negroes in this city simplified, if fewer white and more colored policemen were assigned to the so-called Negro districts. If white and colored officers were stationed in pairs in those particular districts, the good results obtained thereby would be amazing. Requests and petitions to this effect have been made by local colored citizens and organizations from time to time, but as yet the City Administration and Police Department have done but little in this direction. We have received only promises.

Past failures, however, should not discourage or deter us from continuing to petition and vote and work toward this end. We are convinced we should have more colored representatives on the local police force, both as a safeguard to the welfare of colored citizens, and as a civic recognition to which our group is entitled as citizens and voters.

We quote the following excerpts from a letter on this subject recently received from Mr. Ernest Maynor, who resides at the St. Antoine Branch "Y," Detroit, and whose duties as a railway employee take him into many cities, thereby enabling him to make observations and comparisons regarding the number of colored policemen employed in those cities. Mr. Maynor writes:

"Being in the Pullman service, my former room-mate and I have often discussed why the Negroes of Detroit remain idle in demanding places for their men in the police and fire departments, such as Negroes hold in many other cities. Shortly after Mr. Croul resigned and Commissioner Rutledge was appointed, some thought the new Commissioner would be more favorably

Michigan.

inclined toward appointing Negroes. To test the feeling of the new administration on the subject, my friend and I applied, also had several other porters to do the same. We were examined along all lines, but failed through some technicality—I, myself, because my weight was a few pounds under.

"It is not my intention to convey the idea in writing this that a selfish motive lies behind it. I am interested in my home city, because I have compared Detroit with other cities and see how few colored policemen we have. One of the local white papers recently contained an article stating that Commissioner Rutledge had asked the City for 300 additional men in his department. I was told when up for examination that a large school of new men would be graduated this spring. How many of the 300 prospective appointees or graduates from the spring school will be Negroes? I wonder."

These observations and statements submitted by Mr. Maynor are illuminating and deserve our careful thought. We cannot solve the question, however, by merely thinking and talking about it. We must also carefully plan and work collectively toward this end.

We need more Negro policemen in Detroit. We also need more Negro firemen and more public school teachers. To ask for a larger number of representatives in these positions is not an unreasonable request. It is a consideration to which we are entitled as citizens of this great commonwealth. We ask only for justice and what is due us. If as it seems to be, it is the policy of those in authority to keep us from a fair share of representation on the local police force, the fire department and as teachers in the public schools, then, that is all the greater reason why the 85,000 colored citizens of Detroit should take immediate steps to develop a greater degree of political solidarity that will help us to secure the recognition we demand.

DETROIT TO GET 50 MORE RACE COPS

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—(By A. N. P.)—According to information from the police department, the streets of this city will be graced with the presence of at least 50 additional colored policemen by July 1. Twenty new patrolmen have already made their appearance in different parts of the city and it is said that 30 more are now in training at the police school. This will make about 70 race policemen in this city.

While the young Negro has not looked with great favor towards the opportunity accorded him to get into the police department as patrolmen and did not apply in as great numbers as was hoped by the people, yet 50 is not an unreasonable percentage out of 300 openings, considering the fact that 70 per cent of the Negroes applying were turned down because of age; the limit being 23 to 30 years. Though a goodly number has never been given any reason why they were turned down.

DETROIT TO HAVE FIFTY MORE NEGRO POLICEMEN

DETROIT, Mich., June 15.—According to information from the police department, the streets of this city will be graced with the presence of at least 50 additional colored policemen by July 1st. Twenty new patrolmen have already made their appearance in different parts of the city and it is said that thirty more are now in training at the police school. This will make about 70 race policemen in this city.

ice school. This will make about 75 race policemen in this city. While the young Negro has not looked with great favor towards the opportunity accorded him to get into the police department as patrolmen and did not apply in as great numbers as was hoped by the people, yet fifty is not an unreasonable percentage out of three hundred openings considering the fact that seventy per cent of the Negroes applying were turned down because of age; the limit being 23 to 30 years. Though a goodly number has never been given any reason why they were turned down. —Adv

Detroit Police Sergeant Promoted to Lieutenant

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 1926. Sergeant Dan Smith, veteran member of the Detroit police department, was promoted last week to detective lieutenant as a reward for exceptional ability in tracing down four youths charged with the slaying of a policeman. Detective Smith, with his partners, Sergeants Wally Williams, William Beck and William Fuller, were called into police headquarters and assigned the task of apprehending the slayers of a white officer. The killing took place in an oil station at Vinewood and Warren Aves., where the youths were caught looting the premises.

The detectives, working without a single clue, in a short time arrested Paul Hardy, 18; Charles Lett, 21; Ray Collins, 16, and Clifford Van Harding, 16, who admitted the killing charge and in confessions cleared up a number of baffling robberies. This is the first time that a Race Lieutenant has been appointed to the police force of the city.

ernment as well as other representative business and professional men of high rank are slated to speak, giving their unbiased views of the colored people; that the Negro might see himself as others see him. And know what others think of him.

The belief that has been prevalent here for sometime that Southerners were being appointed in greater numbers to the police department because of their dislike for Negroes and because the authorities believed that Southerners could by some means

both for major crimes and misdemeanors, only 1,410 were committed by Negroes. Of these 385 were major crimes.

One hundred and seventeen Negroes were killed in the city in 1926; 84 of this number were killed by other Negroes, while only 23 were killed by police officers, said the commissioner, who also volunteered the information that the police also killed 21 whites.

DETROIT POLICE COMMISSIONER FLAYS DIXIE OFFICERS ON FORCE; DROPPED 300 FROM POLICE ROLLS

Detroit, Mich.—(A N P)—Twenty-five hundred years in prison is the aggregate amount of prison sentences given thugs and hold-up men in the 165 cases convicted in the courts of this city in the past nine months, according to Commissioner W. P. Rutledge, head of the police department, in a talk at the St. John Presbyterian Church here.

Commissioner Rutledge was asked to give his views as well as accurate information on many phases of the department as it affects the Negro, such as the attitude of the department as a whole towards the Negro, number of Negroes killed by police officers in past year, number of Negroes on police force, how many appointed by present commissioner, attitude of department towards its appointments, if Southern men are given preference, and the percentage of crime committed by Negroes. To the questions the commissioner read most of the answers from the records of his office.

This information is being gathered and passed on as a part of a unique service conducted by St. John Presbyterian Church Sunday school, having been instituted by Snow F. Grigsby, superintendent, which has adopted as its slogan, "Let's know the Negro in Detroit." The various heads of the different departments of the city gov-

Information secured from all the principle cities in regards to the Negro was read and compared with that offered by the commissioner here. This was done by Mr. Grigsby, who has also stated a bureau of helpfulness in which he has helped with the assistance of the Sunday school to locate relatives here for people in all parts of the South, secured birth certificates for families from the South that their children might enter school here. Many are the people here who are not entirely familiar with the ways of the city and who need considerable help.

This the St. John Sunday school hopes to offer. Mr. Snow F. Grigsby, who recently graduated from the Detroit Institute of Technology, department of pharmacy, after having completed his studies at Habison Agricultural College at Irmo, S. C., is devoting his time to the development of this bureau whose services will be

KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI

MAR 31 1927

K. C. K. NEGRO PATROLMEN HONORED BY OWN RACE

Because they did their duty and reflected the better element of their race when they arrested a Negro charged with a serious crime, Negroes of Kansas City, Kas., last night presented gold medals to Wesley Robinson and Bright Williams, Negro patrolmen.

One year ago Robinson and Williams arrested John Baker, Negro, 18 years old, who was charged with attempting to attack a white woman.

The patrolmen were told that the medals were an expression from the Negro population in general that there was no countenancing of crime by persons of their race.

Patrolman Garrett Let Out Because of Lost Title, Missing License

A lost title to a motor car has cost Officer Charles Garrett his position in the police department. In its meeting last week the board of police commissioners had a hearing of the facts. It appears that for some time Officer Garrett drove his automobile without the state license. The state department which issues licenses wrote a letter to the city complaining of his neglect. At the hearing it developed through the agency which sold the car, that they had never provided him with the certificate of title which was his due, because the original certificate had been lost in the mail, and Garrett had graciously consented to their taking the time needed to hunt for it. But this kindness to the agency brought him before the board, charged with failing to comply with the law. After a week's consideration of the facts, in spite of the explanation, he was dropped.

Officer Garrett has had an enviable reputation for courage in the discharge of his duty, and has been reckoned one of Kansas City's best. It is understood that his friends are going to ask his reinstatement, on the ground that his failure to have a license was unintentional. The omission has been remedied.

OMAHA COMES FORTH WITH STAR SLEUTH

Sergt. Harry Buford Takes Honors

Sergt. Ira Cooper of St. Louis is not the only member of our Race to distinguish himself as a police detective in the West, is the statement that comes from Sergt. William A. Gurnette (white), secretary to the chief of Detectives of Omaha, Neb. Sergeant Gurnette, in a letter to the Defender, introduces his candidate for a share of this honor in the person of one of his own race, Sergt. Harry E. Buford. The letter reads:

"It is far from my desire, Mr. Editor, to detract anything from the glory of Sergeant Cooper's achievements. He is doubtless worthy of all the praise you have given him, and more. However, your article states that he is the only Race man west of the Mississippi river holding the title of police sergeant. My purpose in writing you is to call to your attention, and to the attention of your readers, another one of your Race whose brilliant record as a police officer has earned for him the rank of Detective Sergeant on the Omaha police department. I refer to Detective Sergt. Harry E. Buford.

JOINED FORCE AT AGE OF 22 YEARS

"Detective Sergeant Buford joined the Omaha police department as a chauffeur on April 2, 1912, at the age of 22 years. He has served with honor as a uniformed patrolman, uniformed sergeant, Bertillon officer, detective and detective sergeant. His rise to his present position is the result of efficient service and hard work. By constant devotion to duty, honest dealing and persistent effort he has risen to the highest pinnacle of police fame. His youth (he is but 37 years of age) has kept him from enjoying positions of higher rank on the police department.

Detective Sergeant Buford's efforts have not been confined to the apprehension of Colored offenders, or to

the investigation of cases wherein Colored people are concerned. Many influential white people request that he be assigned to the investigation of their cases. He has participated in the arrest of some of the nation's most notorious white criminals.

Detective Sergeant Buford's activities have carried him to nearly every state in the Union. He was shot and wounded by a desperado in the state of Texas. He trailed a murderer through several states, finally arresting him in a southern city. He fought side by side with his chief in a bloody gun battle with a desperado who had barricaded himself in his home. When his chief had fallen by his side Buford, with the assistance of other officers, smashed down the barricade and dragged out the desperate gun man.

Only two weeks ago Detective Sergeant Buford observed two men emerge from a taxicab and enter a private dwelling house. His detective instinct instantly told him that these men ought to be investigated. He called upon other detectives to assist him in making his investigation. He entered the house and placed the two men under arrest. Reaching in the pocket of one of the men he found \$3,600 in gold and currency. These men had only five hours before held up and robbed the Modale Savings bank at Modale, Iowa, shooting and seriously wounding the bank cashier and a customer of the bank. The men confessed their crime and were turned over to Iowa authorities for prosecution.

IS AN EXPERT AT IDENTIFYING FINGERPRINTS

Detective Sergeant Buford's experience in the bureau of identification has proven a valuable asset to him in the investigation of criminal cases. The unfortunate criminal who leaves a fingerprint on a job to which Buford has been assigned may as well leave a card showing his correct name and address. The detective understands the various classifications of the loops, whorls and arches which form the fingerprints, and he uses that knowledge to advantage in the investigation of his cases. Throughout his entire career with all the successes that attended it he has never become arrogant or conceited. He always was, and is today, a gentleman in every sense of the word. One could go on for days reciting the details of daring exploits and thrilling adventures experienced by this remarkable officer. No attempt is being made to do so here—a volume would not contain it all. Some time this writer will be tempted to try, if God gives him the health and light, to say of him "what was never said of any police officer."

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I want to congratulate you upon the high standard of the articles appearing in your paper. The paper is interesting and educational, and ought to prove a powerful agency in the uplift and advancement of your race.

Takes Prisoner South



OFFICER W. M. DOUGHERTY

Officer Dougherty left the city Tuesday night on the longest trip ever taken by a colored patrolman carrying a prisoner. Mr. Dougherty is carrying Jack Evans back to Monroe, Louisiana. Evans, who is wanted in Monroe for killing Harry Etier, son of a wealthy Negro farmer there, was arrested here Saturday night by Officer Dougherty on a description furnished by the Monroe authorities and a tip from a Kansas City acquaintance. Monroe authorities paid the expenses necessary to have Evans returned. The sending of a Negro police officer so far with a Negro prisoner wanted for murder illustrates the confidence the Kansas City police and detective chiefs have in the colored uniform men and detectives. Officer Dougherty has figured in a number of prominent cases within the last few years. He arrested the driver of the car in the famous Main Street bank robbery where \$44,500 was taken, and recovered \$650 of the loot. A robber of the gasoline filling station at Fifteenth and Woodland, who was arrested by him, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Just three weeks ago he arrested a man who cut up a woman and the knife wielder was given 25 years. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty live at 1517 Woodland avenue.

PROMOTED TO LIEUTENANT OMAHA FORCE

Omaha, Neb., July 8.—To satisfy an overwhelming public demand, Detective Sergeant Harry Buford was promoted to the position of police lieutenant last week by the city council.

Defender
He is the first member of our Race to be made a lieutenant on the Omaha force, as well as the youngest officer, being but 37 years of age.

Champion
Since his appointment to the department on April 29, 1909, when he entered as a chauffeur, Lieutenant Buford's record has been one of earnest endeavor and gradual advancement. He was made a detective in 1917. In January last, he was made a sergeant. He has often been commended for his keen judgment and fearlessness by department heads and has won the respect and praise of Chief Van Deusen on many occasions.

Among the cases in which he figured prominently was the apprehension of Sam Baxter, the notorious criminal, for whose capture he was given a gold star. He was the first officer to ferret out the Harding brothers, who engineered the shrewd bank robbery at Modale, Iowa.

The citizens of both races in the city joined in doing honor to the young lieutenant at a recent public demonstration.

Police men and Fire men - 1927

New Jersey.

NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.

FEB 14 1927

**Colored Men Prepare
For Patrolmen Tests**

A class for young colored men is being conducted at the headquarters of the New Jersey Urban League, 212 Bank street, preparing candidates to take the examination for patrolmen to be held March 21. This is one of several new activities mentioned by the executive secretary of the league, William M. Ashby, in summing up the work for January.

The class meets once a week for academic work and the secretary has secured copies of the questions asked at the last two examinations to indicate the general trend of the tests. Physical exercises are taken twice a week, the use of two gymnasiums having been secured, one a private gymnasium, the other at the Robert Treat School. All members of the class have passed a physical examination.

Many organizations hold their meetings at the Bank street building, the secretary stated, mentioning among others the little theater movement, one of the several projects to develop cultural interests.

Employment work is continued, 247 persons having registered and 127 having been placed in various occupations during the month. The dormitory housed fourteen employed women in January, the report stated, and the clinic conducted in the building by the child hygiene division of the City Department of Health gave advice to twenty-two mothers who brought their babies.

PATROLMEN HAROLD PEACE, MARTIN RHODES CHARLES WILLIAMS AWARDED HONORS BY COMMISSIONER McLAUGHLIN FOR GOOD WORK

For meritorious conduct in the line of duty, recognition by the Police Department was awarded to thirty-nine members of the New York police force by Commissioner George V. McLaughlin. Among the list of those selected for honors were the names of three Harlem colored members of the force. The names of two of these men will be engraved on a tablet at Police headquarters and the third was commended for heroic conduct in the line of duty.

The two whose names go on the tablet are: Patrolman Harold W. Peace of the 16th Precinct, who with

Patrolman Edward Hildenbrand, rescued an elderly woman trapped in a tenement fire and Patrolman Martin J. Rhodes also of the 16th Precinct, for the arrest of a holdup man. Patrolman Charles Williams of the 16th Precinct was commended for his conduct on June 11 at 2:30 a. m., for the arrest of two burglars about to enter the premises at 20 West 152nd street. One of the men was armed with a revolver, and the other with a jimmy.

The names of the three colored patrolmen were recommended for honors by Captain Camille Pierre, commanding the 16th Precinct.

Meet Fire Lieutenant

Wesley Williams

ONE DAY in 1919 the old veterans of the New York Fire Department sat up and rubbed their eyes. A Negro had been appointed to the Fire Department. "Imagine anything like this in the old days!" said a veteran.

LAST THURSDAY at 12 o'clock that same Negro, Wesley Williams, was made a lieutenant in the department. He had entered the department with a rating of 100 per cent in physical fitness. He was made engine-driver in one of the most crowded districts of the East Side, where the streets are winding and narrow and filled with children who are likely at any minute to run out in front of a hook and ladder truck. It was a severe test of nerve and skill, and Wesley Williams passed it with a perfect record.

BUT SUCH a promotion is more

than an official recognition of technical skill; it is a tribute to the man personally. For a Negro to enter the department as the only member of his race and so win the affection of his fellows that practically none of them begrudges his promotion to a lieutenantcy speaks volumes for his character. It is also a good sidelight on the manliness of the authorities of New York City.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS hopes that the promotion of Wesley Williams will be followed by similar recognition of the Negro in the Police Department. New York has only three Negro firemen; she has a hundred or more Negro policemen. At least one of them has been killed and others have been wounded while performing their duty. Yet promotions of Negroes are rare in the Police Department. Why? So far their highest officer is Samuel J. Battle, a detective sergeant, whose police career began in 1911 and has been of the highest standard.

FIRE LIEUTENANT



NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 22. Photo shows Fire Commissioner John E. F. Ryan in the act of appointing Wesley Williams as a lieutenant of Fire House No. 55. Nine years ago Williams was accepted as the first Negro member of the New York Fire Department and since then he has piled up an honorable record. He is the first Negro officer of the fire department with this appointment.

First Negro Officer In New York's Fire Department Is Promoted On His Merit After Eight Years of Service

Lieut. Wesley Williams Shares Command of Company, Engine No. 55, With Captain, and Fights Two Fires On First Night of Duty

When Engine Co. 55, located at 363 Broome street, responded to two fire calls on Friday night, September 16, it was commanded by a Negro officer, Lieut. Wesley Williams, the first time in the history of the New York Fire Department that such an event has occurred. The fires were at Broome and Crosby streets and Hester and Christopher streets, respectively, and the men of the company worked with unusual alacrity and willingness, as though endeavoring to show their new commander how much they appreciated his leadership.

A member of the department since January 10, 1919, Fireman Williams took the examination for promotion two years ago, one of 2,500 aspirants and of the 866 attaining a successful percentage he ranked as the 189th. When entering the service he made a 100 per cent physical rating. He was the first colored fireman appointed in Manhattan, and was assigned to Engine Co. 55, serving since in the particularly trying and difficult position of first operator of the big motor engine.

Was Taxing Task.

His fire district, in the lower East Side, with a teeming, congested population, overrun with swarming children, is one of the most taxing in the city, requiring the utmost skill and care on part of a fire engine driver. But during the eight years, eight months, Williams piloted the fire machine he has never had a serious accident.

In commenting on the promotion, the white firemen are unanimous

The New Fire Lieutenant

There is something especially gratifying about the promotion of young Wesley Williams to be a New York Fire Lieutenant. Here is an evidence of New York's democracy at its best. Here is proof that a person of color in this city will succeed if his work and his worth merit success. It is a lesson to all colored boys and girls of the Metropolis to learn. It is unfortunate that more colored youths have not gone into the examinations for the Fire Department. There is but little race hysteria or political partisanship to be overcome. It is the question most largely of the man and his work. Congratulations to Wesley Williams.

FIRST FIRE COMMANDER



LT. WESLEY WILLIAMS
First Colored Fireman In Manhattan, Wins Officer Rank On Merit

Newark Citizens Lay Plans To Have Negro Policemen On Force

Newark, N. J.—Citizens of Newark are making a concerted effort to place colored men on the city's police force. The first step toward that end was a conference held January 4th, in the Urban League office, 212 Bank street, at call of Wm. M. Ashby, executive secretary, when it was pointed out that Newark is one of the few large cities with no Negro police officer.

Director William J. Brennan of the Department of Public Safety wrote that while he was willing to name colored men to the police force, it would be necessary for them to qualify through civil service examinations. He pointed out that in the past only three Negroes had survived the tests.

The conference was attended by the Revs. L. C. Hurds, Bethany Baptist Church; Harry W. Cummings, St. James A. M. E. Church; B. E. Ellerson, 13th Avenue Presbyterian Church; Louis Berry, St. Philip's P. E. Church; W. W. Perkins, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church; J. P. Brown, Mt. Zion Baptist Church; W. A. Hubbard, St. John's M. E. Church; T. Tucker, Union Baptist Church, and R. R. Redd, New Hope Baptist Church.

It was suggested that young men of good character and physique be enrolled for a preparatory course, that would fit them for the civil service examination. Another meeting is called for January 17, and young men between 21 and 34 are specially invited to be present.

Negro Policemen Promoted On Recommendation of Capt. Pierre of 16th Precinct

On the recommendation of Captain Camille Pierre of the 16th Precinct, two Harlem patrolmen were promoted by Commissioner McLaughlin last week. Patrolman Paul H. Lee, who with Patrolman John A. Johnson, captured three burglars and recovered \$3000 worth of stolen clothing last week, has been made a plain clothes officer and attached to the 50th Precinct (No. 12409) who has made a number of arrests on Grand street.

Patrolman Joseph Brown, who has been in the field of important arrests since becoming a member of the Police Force, was promoted to a detective and transferred to the 17th Division but will continue to operate from the 16th Precinct.

Patrolman Booker Disarms Mad Gunman

Patrolman George E. Booker, one of the biggest policemen, physically, attached to the 16th Precinct, had an opportunity to use his unusual size and strength shortly after midnight, May 14, when someone called him from his beat to the apartment at 151 West 140th street where a disturbance was in progress.

When the policeman reached the third floor landing, he encountered a man standing at the door of one of the apartments. Patrolman Booker questioned the man, who proved to be Luther Frazier, and was told that he (Frazier) was after his wife.

When ordered away from the apartment and to cease making the disturbance, Frazier attempted to draw a revolver. Booker rushed him and with his more than 200 pounds soon had Frazier overpowered and had taken the gun away. The revolver was of Spanish make and was loaded with six dum dum bullets.

Frazier was brought to the 16th Precinct Station, and two charges, attempted felonious assault and violation of the Sullivan Law, were lodged against him. He was held in a total of \$5,000 bail.

The charge for violating the Sullivan Law came up in the Special Session Court. Justice Herbert presiding, and Frazier was given three months in the workhouse.

Merited Promotion For Well Known Officer

The appointment of Carroll Cate, well known young officer who has been connected with the local federal prohibition office for several years, to the position of deputy administrator of the federal prohibition forces, in East Tennessee, was announced last week by Administrator William O. Mays, for Tennessee and Kentucky.

The vacancy in the local position was caused by the recent death of Chief W. W. Wynn.

death of Chief W. W. Wynn.

Mr. Cate, popular and holding a record as one of the best law enforcement officers on the force, held the position as chief field deputy under Chief Wynn. He is one of the best known young men in public life in East Tennessee. His excellent ability as an officer was demonstrated during the time he served in such an effective manner as chief deputy during the administration of Sheriff W. T. Cate.

In announcing the appointment of Chief Cate, Mr. Mayes stated:

"I have decided to appoint Agent Carroll Cate as deputy prohibition administrator at Knoxville. For some time I have observed the work of Agent Cate and believe him in every way fitted to carry on the work."

NEW YORK CITY SUN and GLOBE

Negroes in Uniformed Service

The first negro to be made an officer in the Fire Department, WESLEY WILLIAMS, demonstrated his physical fitness in the entrance examination in 1919 with a credit of 100 per cent. He confirmed the accuracy of this rating by winning the boxing tournament in the department. In his idle hours in the fire house he read SCHOPENHAUER, JACK LONDON, NIETZSCHE, WILLIAM JAMES and such things as "Nigger Heaven" by CARL VAN VECHTEN. As the driver of Engine 55 with its busy assignment in Broome street WILLIAMS was a noticeable figure. The father of the new Lieutenant is JAMES H. WILLIAMS, chief porter at the Grand Central Terminal, who of course enjoys the acquaintance of Governor SMITH, Mayor WALKER and other celebrities.

There are few negroes in the Fire Department, but the Police Department has nearly one hundred in its membership. Two of the earliest appointments were made by THEODORE ROOSEVELT when he was Police Commissioner. They were sent to out-of-the-way precincts and detailed as doormen. One negro policeman has reached the rank of sergeant. He is SAMUEL J. BATTLE of

the Sixth Detective district. He was self and to the service.

appointed to the service on June 28, 1911, by Police Commissioner RHINE with 2,500 white comrades, sat down LANDER WALDO. When he was sent in the Central Opera House at the to the West Sixty-eighth street station Civil Service Commission's test for tion he had the top floor to himself promotion. He didn't do so badly when while on reserve duty, and his first the eligible list was promulgated, for post was on Central Park West, he was No. 189 on a list containing which was chosen as the least 1,866 names.

spicuous location. His detective detail now is in the Harlem black belt, Negro firemen in the department, where most of the negro policemen are on duty. On the stage the policeman is still Irish, but in life the uniform is worn by Greeks, Bohemians, Poles, Italians and Jews. To all of these the Police Department seems to appeal more definitely than does the Fire Department.

NEW YORK EVE. WORLD JUL 5 1927 FIRE DEPARTMENT IS SOON TO HAVE A NEGRO OFFICER

Wesley Williams With Fine Record and Physically Perfect on Promotion List

The New York Fire Department is about to have its first Negro officer, now that Fireman Wesley Williams, able-bodied smoke-eater, athlete, wrestler, boxer and expert chauffeur of Engine Co. 55 on Broome Street, stands third from the top of the civil service promotion list to the rank of Lieutenant. His name will be reached within two or three weeks.

Williams entered the fire service eight and a half years ago with the achievement of having passed the Civil Service Commission's medical examiners with a physical rating of 100 per cent., a record rare indeed in the history of the Fire and Police Departments of New York City.

He was a letter carrier for Uncle Sam in his youth, he's only twenty-nine years of age now, and when he was appointed to Engine 55 on Jan. 10, 1919, he never forgot what Capt. Joseph Banks told him, "Study hard for promotion, be obedient and honest, and you'll get along in the Fire Department."

Wesley Williams has done just that and more; he has represented the department in the municipal athletic activities, taking part in the wrestling matches and the boxing bouts, and has held his own, with credit to him-

Fireman Williams is one of three Negro firemen in the department, whereas the Police Department has more than 100 colored patrolmen, including Sergt. Samuel Battle, the first Negro cop.

Williams's record in the fire service is spotless, in fact, he has one commendation on his service record for exceptional duty. He is married and resides at No. 111 West 143d Street, Manhattan. In anticipation of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, his friends in Harlem are planning to give Wesley a real party. His father is "Chief Jim" Williams, the head red-cap at Grand Central, friend of statesmen and other national characters who use the New York Central lines.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

APR 28 1927 Policewomen to Raise \$100,000

A campaign to raise \$100,000 for educational work has been started by the International Association of Policewomen. At a meeting in the home of Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, 1155 Park Avenue, to inaugurate the campaign, Mrs. Haley Fiske said negro policewomen are needed in Harlem.

NY TIMES

SEP 15 1927

ORDERS PROMOTION FOR NEGRO FIREMAN

Commissioner Dorman to Give a Lieutenantcy Today to Wesley Williams.

SEVEN OTHERS ADVANCE

Two Companies to Be Organized in Brooklyn Tomorrow and Two in Queens.

The New York Fire Department soon will have its first negro officer. Wesley Williams, a member of Engine Company 55 in Broome Street,

and seven comrades were notified yesterday to report to Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for promotion, effective at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The men to be promoted to the grade of Captain are J. J. Hayes of Hook and Ladder Company 2 and J. J. Tobin of Hook and Ladder Company 16; to the grade of Lieutenant, William J. J. Horan, Engine 2; James W. C. Wood, Hook and Ladder 17; Thomas Gargan, Hook and Ladder 147; Albert J. Michenfelder, Engine 263; Timothy F. O'Leary Jr., Engine 15, and Williams.

Williams is a son of James Williams, the chief "red cap" at the Grand Central. He was a mail carrier until appointed to the Fire Department Jan. 10, 1919, at the age of 21. With the unprecedented rating of 100 per cent. in the physical test

he was assigned to Engine Company 55, where he has remained.

Williams is an athlete and has represented the Fire Department in boxing and wrestling. Two years ago he competed against 2,500 other firemen for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant. He attained the 189th position in a list of 866 names. Williams is married and lives at 3,544 Webster Avenue, the Bronx.

Commissioner Dorman will organize two fire engine companies tomorrow in the Flatlands and Rugby sections of Brooklyn, and two fire companies in Queens, where he has ordered the extension of the paid fire service in the Springfield and Rosedale sections.

Four volunteer fire companies to cease active service with the installation of the new paid fire companies are: Springfield Chemical Engine, Springfield Hose Company, Rosedale Chemical Engine and Rosedale Hook and Ladder Company.

The entire outlay for sites, construction of buildings, apparatus, equipment, salaries of officers and firemen amounts to about \$602,000 in initial cost.

motion to the rank of Lieutenant. He attained the 189th position in an eligible list of 866 names. Williams is married and lives at No. 3544 Webster Avenue, the Bronx.

Other promotions announced were: J. J. Hayes of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 to Captain; J. J. Tobin of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 to Captain. In addition to Williams the following were raised to Lieutenants: W. J. J. Horan of Engine Company No. 2; J. W. C. Wood of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17; Thomas Gargan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 147; Albert J. Michenfelder of Engine Company No. 263; and Timothy F. O'Leary Jr. of Engine Company No. 15.

First Negro Fireman

To the Editor of The Amsterdam News.
Dear Sir:

I wish to correct an error as cited in the enclosed clipping out of your paper, as to the first colored member of the New York Fire Department, and in the edition on the last page of the September 1st issue.

William H. Nicholson was the first member of the New York Fire Department, and was appointed by Commissioner Scanlon. When he died he was at Brooklyn headquarters, and his widow is a pensioner of the department now. Next to him to be appointed was Mr. Fulcher, who was buried with departmental honors. Mr. Nicholson's son resides at 97 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

I wish to give credit to Lieut. Williams as being the first colored officer in the department, and wish him success and high honors.

How about Mr. Tinsdale, the first detective sergeant of the Police Department?

Yours truly,

A FRIEND FROM BROOKLYN.

September 23 1927.

NEW YORK WORLD

First Negro Traffic Cop Of City Still on the Job

Reuben R. Carter Has Achieved World-Wide Reputation

By Lester A. Walton

THE baseball game was over. Seventh Avenue and 145th Street vibrated with noise and bustle. Above the din of purring motors, tooting horns, clanging gongs and ceaseless chatter the shrill blast from a police whistle was heard.

A white-gloved hand was raised, abruptly halting east and westbound traffic. Those going in northerly and southerly directions were beckoned to move on.

All eyes were focussed on the figure who dominated the situation—the traffic cop. Occupants of taxicabs, busses and private cars stared at him in wonderment. Such a craning of necks, nudging, exchanging of glances and whispering, for the object of attention was of dusky hue.

Reuben R. Carter was the first Negro to be appointed a traffic cop in New York. For nearly seven years he has been one of Harlem's picturesque characters. Pedestrians, motorists and sightseers have looked at him with curious eyes. In March, 1921, he was assigned to regulate traffic at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street. For many months afterward Negroes lined the sidewalks to watch him "do his stuff."

This police officer's reputation has spread across the seas. Dr. Alfred Rathfield, writing in the Munchner Illustrierte Presse in December, 1926, gave his observations of the Negro community in Harlem and made special reference to Carter, who was

shown in pictures directing traffic. "He has the self-consciousness of his white comrades," Dr. Rathfield wrote.

New York's first Negro traffic cop is 6 feet 2 inches, and weighs 250 pounds. Genial at all times, he is well-liked by those who ride, or wend their way afoot. Some months ago he won second prize in a popularity contest conducted in Harlem, in which both men and women were contestants.

In 1926 Carter, on the grounds of "seniority," applied for a transfer to Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, a vacancy having been created by death. Business and professional men of both races, including the President of the Harlem Board of Trade, favored his appointment, which was given to an officer two years in the service.

Early in the year Police Officer Carter was sent to Seventh Avenue and 145th Street, much to the regret of those living in the vicinity of Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, and others with whom he came in daily contact.

There are four Negro traffic cops on the New York police force. All are stationed in Harlem. Vernack White, Henry A. Judon and Newton Lacy were appointed during Commissioner McLaughlin's administration. The former head of the Police Department is said to have taken a special interest in having the race represented in the Traffic Division.

In recent years seven New York Negroes have been made traffic cops, three of whom soon tired of this branch of the service and evinced a preference for patrol duty.

Negro traffic cops may be seen in other Northern cities, also in towns of the Southwest. Following the Tulsa race riots the white people built their homes and business places on one side of the railroad track and the colored people on the other. Each group has its own guardians of the peace. A visitor, going into the Negro section observes that the police directing traffic are colored Americans.

In June, 1926, after an all-night ride from New York to Columbus, O., I saw at one of the city's busiest corners, only a stone's throw from the railroad station, a Negro directing traffic. Evidently he had ceased to be a curiosity for I noted I was the only person to look back at him in Babbitt-like fashion.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati are among the larger cities to put Negroes on the police force years before New York. However, thirty years ago Brooklyn boasted of colored policemen. After the consolidation of boroughs all Negro applicants were turned down by the Examining Board on one pretext or another.

In 1910 Samuel J. Battles, a red cap at the Grand Central Terminal, stood 199 on a list of 638 for appointment as patrolman. The Examining Board disqualified him on the ground that he had a "murmuring heart." Justice

DOING HIS STUFF



Reuben R. Carter

James C. Cropsey was Police Commissioner.

At the beginning of Commissioner Waldo's administration Battles underwent another physical examination and was pronounced in perfect condition. He was appointed a member of the police force June 28, 1911.

Battles's appointment established a precedent and ushered in a new and friendlier era. To-day under Commissioner Warren there are 65 Negroes. All told, there have been 70-odd.

William Boyden is a first grade detective. Marmion P. Moore and Joseph Brown are third grade detectives. Samuel J. Battles, who was made the first Negro Police Sergeant by Commissioner McLaughlin, is doing detective duty.

There are four plain clothes men. Emanuel Klein, assigned as an expert in policy and "clearing house" cases; Officers William Hunter, Roberts and Howard.

Philadelphia lays claim to having more Negro policemen than any other city. For years the Secretary of Cleveland's Chief of Police has been a Negro. A quarter of a century ago St. Louis had Negro plain clothes men, but not until recent years have they appeared in uniform. In cities and towns down South colored police are instructed to arrest "Negroes only."

Upon being importuned to appoint Negroes on the police force, Mayor O'Neal of Louisville during the summer wrote to police heads of different cities where the experiment had been tried.

Among the favorable reports received were from Chicago, which has had Negro police since 1882; Knoxville, Tenn., and Indianapolis. Chicago has one lieutenant, slated to be made a captain in the near future; nine sergeants and 111 patrolmen. Indianapolis has twenty, four of whom are detective sergeants and four traffic cops. Knoxville has three Negro police.

Only Negro Coast Guard Station Pea Island Life Savers In The World To Give First Public Honored In Notable Demonstration On Labor Day Labor Day Celebration

Pea Island Station On Dare Count Coast With Captain George E. Pruden In Command Will Join In Celebration At Elizabeth City, N. C.; To Be Received By City Officials

Only Negro Coast Guard Captain In The World

City Officials And Distinguished Citizens Join In Paying Tribute To Only Negro Coast Guard Station In The World At Elizabeth City

Special to Journal and Guide

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 1.—The eyes of all Northeastern North Carolina are looking forward toward Elizabeth City these days in anticipation of what will undoubtedly be the most largely attended and spectacular celebration of Negroes ever held at this city, which takes place Labor Day, September 5.

The outstanding event planned for this celebration is a demonstration to be held by Pea Island Coast Guards by permission of the U. S. Government, and the first time they will with full crew and equipment have ever appeared in public. Capt. Geo. E. Pruden of this station, the only Negro Coast Guard Station in the world, will bring his entire crew to this city from the station on the Dare County coast. They will also bring full boat and beach equipment and stage boat drills in the harbor, in the morning and beach drills on the campus of Roanoke Institute this city in the afternoon.

In connection with the big Labor Day rally, a picnic of the farmers of Pasquotank County is being arranged under the auspices of the Pasquotank Agricultural Advisory Board. One of the finest features of the celebration will be a banquet and reception at night for the honor guests.

F. B. Bluford, Principal Speaker

The principal speaker of the day and night will be Prof. F. B. Bluford, President of A. and T. College, Greensboro, who is known as a gifted orator and always has an inspiring message to deliver. His address will take place just before noon.

The program as outlined takes up practically the entire day. At nine in the morning the general assembly of committees and visitors will be held on the campus of Roanoke Institute. The program proper will begin with an invocation, and music, "America." The introductory remarks will be made by General Chairman, J. C. Job, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and will address the gathering with a message of welcome. To be followed by music, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." An address on Coast Guard stations will be delivered by Commander Jas. A. Price, of the Seventh District, headquarters of which are in this city, and a history of Pea Island station will be delivered by U. S. Commissioner N. W. Dailey of this city.

Following a music solo by Mrs. Ja-

nie Poole, "Asleep in the Deep," Editor W. O. Saunders of the Elizabeth City Independent will make a short address and the response will be delivered by Capt. Geo. E. Pruden of Pea Island Station. This will be followed by music, "Rescue the Perishing," and the address of Prof. Bluford.

Beach Drill At Noon

At noon the beach drill by Capt. Pruden and crew will be held on the campus of Roanoke Institute, and a grand parade and line of march will be formed and will proceed thru the principal part of the city to the waterfront. At one-thirty, the exhibitions of the coast guards on the waterfront will take place, these including boat drill, wig-wag drill, semaphore signal drill, swimming exhibition and resuscitation of a drowning person. The dinner will be held between two and three p. m.

From three to four-thirty a baseball game will entertain the visitors and the remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to sight seeing and viewing the city. Dr. P. W. Moore of the State Normal School, will be master of ceremonies during the day and Prof. J. H. Blas at night.

The grand banquet and reception to take place at 8:30 to be followed by a general reception promises to be the most brilliant social affair of Negroes ever staged at this city, according to members of the committee. Dr. F. C. Cooke, General Chairman, are busily working out plans for the event. Associated with Dr. Cooke are the following chairmen: Program, Dr. G. W. Cardwell; Ways and Means, J. C. Berry; On Places,



Capt. Geo. E. Pruden of Pea Island Station is known as one of the outstanding Negroes of the North Carolina coast. He began life under the most obscure circumstances, and without the opportunity for schooling acquired an education in the school of hard knocks while working at the most arduous labor to aid the education of his younger brothers and sisters. He soon developed into an able seaman, and in his late twenties he enlisted in Pea Island station, the only station known that is manned by a full crew of Negroes. He is the sixth man to serve as crew of Pea Island Station, which has quite a distinguished record for able and loyal service. In 1924 Capt. Pruden with his crew effected one of the most daring and able rescues by any station on the Coast, when he rescued Capt. Bannister Midgett of Manteo, and three other men who were cast away in Pemblica Sound during a severe gale. Capt. Midgett, who is recognized as the dean of Coast Guards on the Atlantic Coast, having attended over a hundred wrecks and assisted in the rescue of over a thousand shipwrecked persons during 50 years of active service declared Capt. Pruden's performance one of the bravest and ablest he had ever witnessed, and wrote headquarters commending him for his act. The discipline and efficiency of the

(Staff Correspondence)
Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 5.—Labor Day—The Maharajah of Rattlam may have a dozen palaces in India and Moscow may have a thousand gilded domes, but North Carolina has the only completely Negro-manned and officered Coast Guard Station in the world. And, today Elizabeth City paid homage to the heroes of the sea who risk life and limb in lashing winds that whip hungry waves over distressed ships plying North Carolina's rugged coast.

City In Gay Attire

Bedecked in flags and gay colors this city gave to a steady caravan of visitors from all over eastern Carolina and Virginia the keys to the city which Mayor J. B. Flora presented at the ten o'clock program at Roanoke Institute. From late Sunday night until late this afternoon, cars and excursion trains emptied hundreds of guests in the scene of an all-day festivity arranged by committees over which Dr. F. C. Cooke was general chairman.

Starting at nine in the morning when a general assembly of visitors and committees convened at the campus of Roanoke Institute until one Tuesday morning when the grand reception to visitors at the Elks' hall climaxed the program, the eight uniformed and Captain George E. Pruden, of Pea Island Coast Guard Station off the coast of North Carolina near Manteo, were heroes to the mob. The unraveling of the station's history, and the demonstrations of its personnel as the day's activities progressed imprinted a memory and a reverence for those nine men who in the words of Commander Jas. A. Price of the Seventh District "would not be here if they had not had the ability and opportunity to do efficient work."

Pea Island Station

Pea Island Station has had a turbulent and frequently unpleasant history, according to Commissioner N. W. Dailey, white, who for years was actively connected with the Coast Guard. Only the undeniable excellence and efficiency of the colored crew and the justice of a few men in high positions, he said, made it possible that today Elizabeth City and the hundreds of visitors were able to honor the black heroes of the sea coast.

Among the first eleven life saving stations established on the Virginia and North Carolina Coasts in 1874 was Pea Island Station. But at that time no station was completely manned or officered by Negroes. Individual colored men were scattered here and there, chosen for their rugged strength and rare courage, for in the old days, with none of the modern devices to aid, life saving involved much more of the human elements of skill and courage, although none but stout hearts can serve today.

As usual, according to Commissioner Dailey, there was a howl over the presence of Negroes on the crews. To satisfy the jealous whites, he said, Pea Island, isolated and involving the most dangerous kind of work was established and manned with the Negroes in the service at other stations. It soon became and is now declared the friendly commissioner one of the best on the entire American Coast, modern and efficient, and only because it is, has it stood against the regular efforts of certain white people to have it manned by whites. Several Negroes carried out the duties of officer in charge bravely and finally Captain Pruden fell heir to the high honor. Earlier in Pea Island's history, emphatically declared Mr. Dailey, the station was burned down by white persons, but they were never prosecuted.

"No Coast Guard Station on the entire coast," stated the Commissioner, "is better—Pea Island has set a high precedent in Washington, and it has had to do so—need I say why?"

Heroic Rescue

Relating the story of two Negro coast guardsmen who stripped in the icy blasts of a March storm, dove into the freezing waters, and loosened an anchor chain on a vessel which went down in distress so that it might be saved, Commissioner Dailey concluded his review of the history of the only life saving station in the world manned and officered by black men with a sincere statement of his respect for the "real, out-of-the-ordinary stuff" of which Captain Pruden and his intrepid men were made.

Lengthy Program

Interspersed with music by a female chorus and the Cotton Oil Band of Portsmouth, a lengthy program occupied the morning. The Rev. W. R. Steeley opened the meeting with invocation. Prof. P. W.

Pea Island station was recently publicly commended by Commander Price of the Seventh District, which declared no station in his district, which embraces all stations from Cape Henry to Key West, was kept in more orderly manner than Pea Island.

Moore, principal of State Normal School, presided.

Words speaking only the highest possible praise of the Pea Island Station, its operators, and the colored people of this city were spoken by R. C. Job, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor J. B. Flora, Commander Price, Commissioner N. W. Dailey of the Coast Guard service, and Prof. F. D. Bluford, president of A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

Response by Capt. Pruden in behalf of his crew, M. L. Scarborough, Cleon C. Tillett, William M. Sherman, John A. Mackey, M. P. Meekins, L. C. Gray, B. Wesley and M. M. Berry, was in an appreciative strain, but his remarks scored the passiveness of so-called race leaders who fail to assert themselves in time of peace and find that they are denied opportunity in the crisis, and who back no movement which will not be to their own selfish gain.

"There is a reason for having but one Negro Coast Guard Station in the world," declared Capt. Pruden. "It is my firm conviction that it is directly attributed to the following reasons:

"Our so-called Negro leaders fail to assert themselves or to take an active part in any activity, in fostering any movement other than one that has for its prime object material and gratuitous returns for themselves. It seems so to me, and I believe that there are people in this audience that have taken the same view.

"It is a regrettable fact that they sit supinely by and watch their sons, other relatives and less fortunate neighbors become the emeralds of the co-operative association during crises of war, famine, pestilence, while at the time of peace and industry they can barely eke out an existence."

Deplores Passive Leadership

Capt. Pruden related instances where Negroes in responsible positions have won honors for themselves in war and peace, how their alertness and diligence has been rewarded where exhibited, but on the other hand he deplored the passiveness of the so-called leaders when apparent prosperity existed.

"Let us remember," he admonished, "that we are not to live by each other's misery and death, but rather by each other's happiness and success. Would to God we could go before the proper state and federal authorities with petitions for siting training camps, recreational centers and other places of discipline as well as for pleasure that would shape our youth into well trained, robust, alert and thrifty citizens. What have we at present? Houses for correction, poor houses, jails and similar institutions, because of lack of discipline, and interintelligence and foresight we can win that the leaders manifest in their what should and will necessarily be, under studies."

Prof. Bluford Speaks

Prof. Bluford addressed his remarks to the farmers who had journeyed to the city for the day.

"At the same time that the American farmers are the greatest wealth-producing farmers in the world," Prof. Bluford observed, "they are the greatest wealth-losing farmers in the world. This is because they

have failed to see that production is only half of farming, the other half is the efficient marketing of the products. Large production without successful marketing must always remain a wealth-losing enterprise. The United States census shows that the ownership of farm land is gradually slipping away from American farmers."

Later in his speech, President Bluford declared: "They should learn how to organize group marketing associations so that they can fix their own prices on their products to the other fellow just the same as the other fellow has organized to fix his prices to the farmer. It is only thru organization that American farming can be placed on equal basis with organized industries. Then collective marketing in industry and farming will not only be a wealth-producing industry but a wealth-holding industry as well."

Refers To Co-operative Marketing

"The history of co-operative marketing shows that farmers will not organize co-operative marketing association unless they are forced to do so. This was true of the fruit growers of California, of the cotton growers of the South and the tobacco growers of Kentucky. History also shows that wherever farmers have come together in group marketing association that they have prospered. Group marketing is carried on more widely in California than in any other State and California has the finest rural churches, the best rural schools, and the wealthiest and best educated farmers to be found anywhere in this country. The same may be said of the tobacco growers of Kentucky. Prior to the organization to sell tobacco, the farmers carried their tobacco to the markets and placed it on auction. The prices for this commodity were set by others and they got far less than half of what they got since they have formed a co-operative association."

He also gave statistics to indicate that Negro ownership of farms in many North Carolina counties was increasing by greater percentages than that of the whites, that Negro farmers were not being drawn away from their fields by the lure of the city, but were retaining and earning substantial incomes and living a comfortable life.

"It would seem," President Bluford continued, "that the whites are moving to the city while the Negroes are remaining on the farm. These figures show also that the Negroes in North Carolina are not leaving the farms as well as the whites. We are leaving on the farm, and I believe that the Negro as well as the whites must work out his own economic salvation on the soil. Here it seems to me with skill, energy, intelligence and foresight we can win economic independence. We talk about the color line, but we all know that nature rewards skill and brains without regard to color. The earth yields up her increase as willingly

the skill of the black man as to the white man. Air, neat, light and moisture are absolutely impartial. They see no race distinctions, they draw no color line."

The Beach Drill

The rest of the day was taken up with beach and boat drills by the Pea Island corps and a baseball game on the grounds of the institute. A parade behind the Portsmouth Cotton Oil Band, including a float and more than three dozen automobiles proceeded from the school, down Main street to the waterfront where Capt. Pruden and his men put on aquatic exhibitions.

The beach drill at the school took the form of a miniature rescue of distressed occupants of a wrecked ship. A life line was shot by the Captain more than three hundred feet, sailing directly across what represented the ship's mast. Pulleys were then connected, and a life preserver transported the "victims" through the air to "safety." The watchers on cheered boldly as the crew performed this remarkable rescuing feat.

On the water they were even more agile. Operating a large eight oar dory, the coast guards lashed oars and capsized the boat almost within the blink of the eye. They then righted its position after emerging from the water with their life jackets on, hardly a drop remaining in the hull.

All across the beach, nearly three thousand people lined the docks of the waterfront and they rang out a bold ovation to the heroes of the seas.

Ball Game

In the baseball affair, the Elizabeth City Giants defeated the Portsmouth Royal Giants 4 to 3. Jake Nixon and Percy Taylor pitched for the winners while "Gofus" Woodhouse did the receiving. The hometown lads commenced the winning rally when Pat Taylor smashed out a home run to tally three in the second inning.

A banquet was held at Roanoke Institute from 7 to 9. Prof. Bias was toastmaster.

Other committees were as follows: Program—Dr. G. W. Cardwell. Ways and Means—J. C. Berry. Reception and Entertainment—Dr. E. L. Hoffer. Places—J. R. Fleroming. Housing—James Wilson. Transportation—Dr. N. H. Styron. Picnic—J. W. Mitchell, chairman; W. S. Bowser and W. M. Britton. Music—J. B. Lewis, director, and Miss Gladys Cardwell, pianist.

Police men and Firemen-1921

Pennsylvania.

OFFICER WINS HIS PROMOTION; NOW IS A CORPORAL

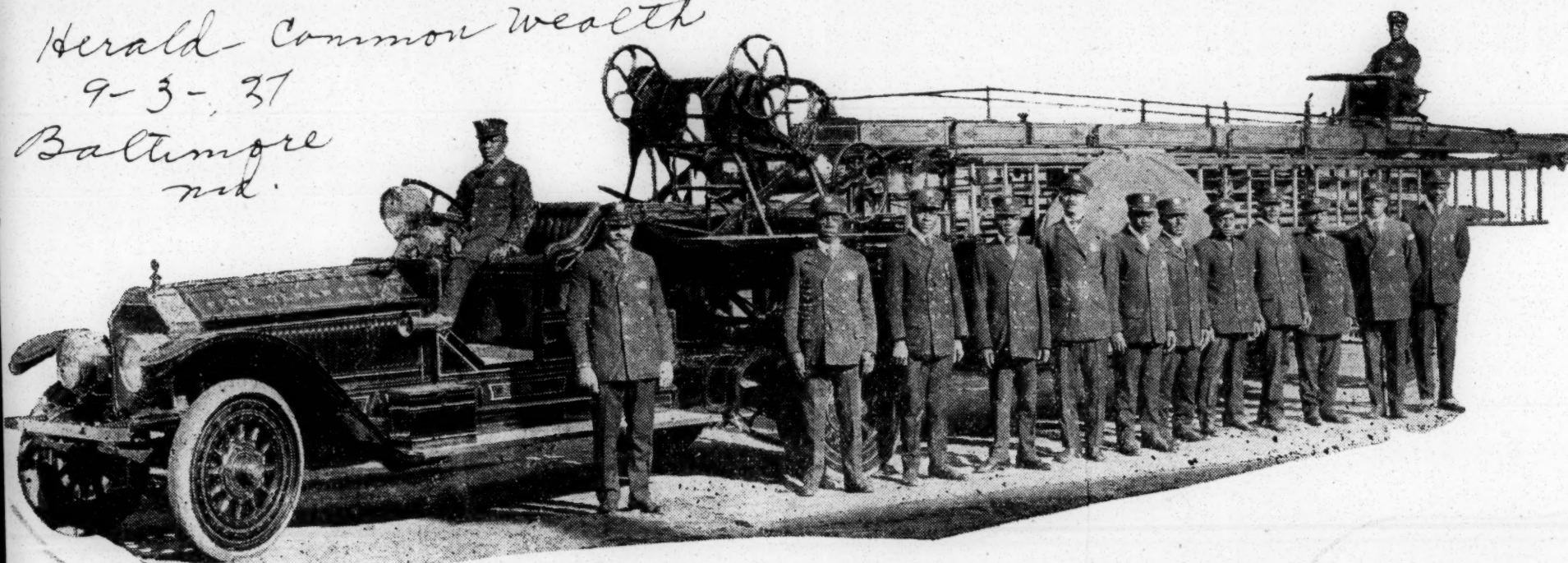
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—
Charles T. Belgrove, district detective
attached to the 12th and Pine street
police station, was promoted to corpora
last week, making two colored police cor
porals in this city.

Detective Belgrove has been in the
police department for 21 years, and dur
ing Butler's tenure of office as director
of Public Safety. Detective Belgrove
worked under Butler as a special investi
gator.

Policemen and Firemen-1927

THIS COMPANY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., FIRE FIGHTERS HAS BEEN ORGANIZED SINCE 1874

Herald-Commonwealth
9-3-37
Baltimore
md.



These fire fighters of Charleston, S. C., have made a fact that Charleston in the far South has a Negro fire notable record during the years they have been in the service and which gives brave, willing, efficient, enthusiastic service. The company was organized in 1874 during volunteer service. When volunteers were done away with the company, through a petition to the City Council, was admitted in the pay department in 1882. The members, right to left, are: Captain R. H. Mears, firemen William Zellar, G. Gregg, A. Brown, B. Lawrence, W. Robinson, J. Gibbs, J. Johnson, R. Hutcherson, G. Lihenthal, A. John-son, J. Heyward, W. Ramsen, R. Frazier. We are not unmindful of the difficulties that attend the attempt to organize, equip and incorporate a Negro company in the Fire Department of Baltimore, but if Charleston finds it worthwhile, and satisfactory to the city it is a matter to which our city can well give careful consideration. And that we believe it will do.

THE CHARLESTON (S. C.) FIRE DEPARTMENT

In last week's issue of the HERALD COMMON-WEALTH it was our pleasure to publish a photograph and brief write-up of the Negro Fire Fighters of Charleston, South Carolina. This company is a branch of the regular paid fire department of the city of Charleston and has the reputation of being the most daring fire fighters of that city and excelled by none in efficiency.

Led by a colored captain from their own ranks they stop at no peril and for fifty years have proven the worth of Negroes as fire fighters and as citizens.

The incorporation of a Negro company in its Fire Department is a tribute to old Charleston, with all its staidness, its ancient pride and conservatism and we take off our hat to the city government of that city for thus giving recognition, and testifying to the worth and value of its Negro citizenry.

And in commending Charleston we desire to enlist the attention of our own city government of Baltimore, with our splendid Mayor Wm. F. Broening at its head, to the

Police men and Firemen - 1927

MEMPHIS MAYOR HITS NEGRO COPS

Candidate For Reelection Opposed to Colored Firemen, Removal of Restrictions

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 8.—(AP)—Stating there was no use in "mincing words," Mayor Rowlett Paine, candidate for reelection for a third term, at the city election November 10, declared in a statement today that "there will be no negro firemen and no removal of the restrictions now governing the admission of negroes to the white parks of the city as long as I have any voice in the control of the city government."

The statement was in answer to the West Tennessee Civic and Political league, described by the mayor as a negro political organization, which has announced that it intends to ask for the appointment of negro firemen and policemen and the general admission at all times of negroes into Overton park, the city's largest park.

"I deeply deplore the political activities that led to the creation of a negro organization that voices such demands at the beginning of the municipal campaign," the mayor's statement said. "The politicians who herded the negroes and voted them in drove in the state democratic primary last year paved the way for the situation now confronting the people of Memphis and constituting the greatest menace to white supremacy in this city since reconstruction days."

GOVERNMENT WITNESS AIDS HARRY DAUGHERTY

Negro Butler Called to Stand By Prosecution.

NEVER HEARD OF MERTON

No Mention of German in Former Cabinet Minister's Correspondence, Brent Tells Jury—Morning Spent in Tracing \$140,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—(AP)—The government called a surprise witness in today's session of the Daugherty-Miller trial.

Arthur Brent, negro butler to three presidents, took the stand late in the day to give an intimate picture of life in the eight-room suite of Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney general, occupied in the Ward-

man Park Hotel, Washington, with brother, Mal S. Daugherty, president of the bank. The deposit slip bore the notation "New York, \$2,125." The bonds and coupons were part of the \$391,000 in Liberty bonds Merton gave King for aid in obtaining allowance of his claim for the assets of the American Metal Company.

Brent, who served as butler to President Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, said that from October, 1921, to January, 1922, the suite was the rendezvous for many prominent men including President Harding, who once visited Daugherty there. John T. King, one-time national Republican committeeman from Tennessee, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian and codefendant with Daugherty, were also visitors he said. The suite, he said, was occupied by Senator Guy D. Goff before Daugherty rented it.

Merton Not Mentioned.

At none of the meetings, Brent said under cross examination, was the name of Richard Merton, German metal magnate, or the American Metal Company, mentioned.

Brent also was stenographer for Daugherty, he said, and in all his correspondence he never saw the names of Merton or the American Metal Company mentioned.

Daugherty and Miller are charged with defrauding the United States of their honest and best services in connection with the return of \$7,000,000 of assets of the American Metal Company which were seized during the war as enemy-owned property.

Brent became Daugherty's valet-typist after the former attorney general moved from "the little house in H Street," where he also lived with Smith. When no longer needed as valet-typist, Brent said he was inducted into the Department of Justice as an investigator. He leaned forward in the witness chair to tell Harold Corbin, counsel for Daugherty, that "Mr. Daugherty was the best friend I ever had."

Preceded by Another Butler.

Brent was preceded by Walter D. Miller, negro butler, at "the little house in H Street." He told of President and Mrs. Harding being diners at the house and of visits by other prominent persons, Miller and King among them. He also related that he was inducted into the Department of Justice when Daugherty moved to the Wardman Park Hotel. He was a witness at the first trial.

The morning session of the trial was devoted to tracing, indirectly, \$140,000 in Liberty bonds to Daugherty's account in the Midland National Bank of Washington Court-house, Ohio.

Vera V. Veail, assistant cashier of the bank, resumed the stand and under Buckner's severe questioning traced through the bank's records the crediting to Daugherty's account of \$2,125 interest on Liberty bonds. It was shown that John T. King cashed the coupons in New York, April 28, 1922. The next day the sum they brought—\$2,125—was credited to Harry M. Daugherty's account in the Midland Bank by his

Turns to Miller.

With the government, contending it had indirectly traced to Daugherty \$140,000, turned its attention to Miller.

Calling witnesses in rapid succession, the government showed that Miller obtained transportation vouchers from Washington to Philadelphia for Feb. 5, 1923. On that day Vincent A. Carroll, an attorney in the alien property custodian's bureau, exchanged two \$10,000 Liberty bonds—bearing serial numbers of two Merton gave King—at the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia. He was given twenty \$1,000 bonds in exchange.

Another witness was called to show that Miller had a transportation voucher from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Del., that day. Ther Delbert Gallagher, cashier for Laird Dissel and Means, Wilmington bank, and brokerage house, testified that 14 \$1,000 bonds, bearing serial numbers of the 20 handed Carroll earlier in the day at the Federal Reserve Bank in Philadelphia, were deposited to Miller's account with Laird, Dissel and Means.

Calling more witnesses, the government showed that two \$10,000 Liberty bonds, also bearing serial numbers of those Merton gave King in October, 1921, were deposited in New York brokerage houses by Leiland B. Duer, another attorney in Miller's bureau. Testimony was given to show these were the only transactions Duer had made for him by these firms. All the bonds traced to Miller were used to buy General Motors stock.

Sixteen witnesses were called during the day.

Tennessee

EDITORIAL

Texas.

DALLAS WANTS NEGRO POLICEMAN

The Light has contended that Fort Worth should have Negro policemen for at least two of its Negro districts. We have also contended that as a group our people have not taken up such matter with the amount of interest needed to arouse the proper authorities in our behalf. Think of a city with about two hundred thousand inhabitants of which near twenty thousand are Negroes, and not one peace officer of color among them. Dallas and Fort Worth are two of the largest cities in the South who have not peace officers represented of our group. We feel encouraged in our stand in behalf of a Negro policeman when we note the following in reference to a policeman that was carried in the Dallas News, a white paper, some even-ings past:

Fort Worth Light
"Request of a committee of Negro citizens for appointment of two Negro police officers to work in districts where there is a large population of members of their race, made to the City Commission Monday morning, is under consideration by the city administration. The committee making the request was headed by W. L. Dickson, head of the Dickson Orphanage, with A. F. Johnson, presiding elder of the Oak Cliff district, C. M. E. Church, and George H. Bell, pastor of a Negro church, as members."

1-30-27
"The committee asked that the Negro members of the police department, if appointed, should be assigned to the Oak Cliff Negro district and to the 'Deep Elm' section of the business district downtown. It was claimed that Negro officers could get better results than white officers in these districts, and the example of San Antonio, Houston, Galveston and Beaumont in using Negro officers in Negro sections was pointed out."

"Mayor Louis Blaylock favors the proposal. Mayor Blaylock said that in his opinion Mexican police officers should be used in patrolling 'Little Mexico,' in addition to the use of Negro officers in Negro districts."

NEWS
GALVESTON, TEX.

Negroes Promised Control of Fire Station, Rumored

Reports of members of the inner circle of the Galveston city party somewhat of an upheaval in the ranks of the city party since the announcement of Mr. Williamson's entrance into the field as an independent is not to be gainsaid, according to current rumor. Commissioner Williamson himself is somewhat skeptical of "the convention method used in selecting city party candidates," who, he declares, are "handpicked," with P. Williamson, commissioner of fire and police and independent candidate for the position. That there is

were permitted in the convention and that eighty-nine were selected. He said several of the negroes were told to vote for Walter T. Smith, city party candidate, against Williamson, simply as a complimentary vote, and found out that they had betrayed Williamson. The next morning, he said, these same negroes were out distributing cards for him which he had previously had printed, knowing how the convention intended to be "worked."

Interest in city politics yesterday centered in the report that the city party had pledged itself to negro voters to turn fire station No. 3, located at Twenty-ninth and Market streets, over to the negroes, and that the entire personnel of this station would be made up of negroes. W. T. Smith, candidate for the office of commissioner of fire and police, when questioned, declined either to affirm or deny the report.

It is understood, however, that city party adherents have acknowledged that there has been a pledge made to the negroes.

A REQUEST IS MADE FOR NEGRO POLICEMEN

A committee of three members of the race called on Commission-er of Police, Louis Turley, a few days with a request that he appoint one or two Negro policemen for the districts in which Negroes reside. The efficacy of such an arrangement was urged on the grounds that a Negro policeman could obtain more information concerning Negro criminals than all of the white members of the force. Commissioner Turley, recalling a campaign pledge made just before his last election, is alleged to have declared that he was opposed to the appointment of Negroes to the police force of Dallas. There can be no doubt but that the Negroes of Dallas are apathetic in their statement of satisfaction with the regime of Commissioner Turley as far as the treatment of Negroes is concerned. It is a matter of record that he has instituted more humane treatment during his administration than any former holder of that office. Courteous treatment is now accorded every prisoner irrespective of race and corrections have been cheerfully made of every case of illegal treatment of Negro prisoners which has been reported to him. As far as that particular phase of his administration is concerned there is no hesitancy in pronouncing him among the two or three really fair-minded Police Commissioners which this city has had. But there can be more than a little difference with Com-

missioner Turley on his position in regard to Negro policemen. Of course there is the regular amount of prejudice to be reckoned with in any step of a new sort which is made in any southern city in the matter of giving positions to Negroes which they have never had before. But there is also a great amount of reason in the statement made concerning the ability of Negro members of the police or detective departments to assist materially in the apprehension of Negro criminals and others for that matter. Negro policemen for Dallas are far from unthinkable in the opinion of The Express. The present wave of crime seems to make necessary some Negro criminals among those

more adequate means of protection of the general public than is now had. And there can be no doubt but that there are who prey upon the public and are never apprehended. And too, such a step for Dallas would not be so far from the usual thing for Texas cities. Many sister cities of Dallas have found that such members of the police and detective force have proven efficient. The protection of the peace.

It is rumored that Commissioner Turley will not run again this year. In that he has been a fair-minded and just holder of that office, The Express expresses the regrets of all of the Negro citizens who have had opportunity to observe the improvements which he has made in the operation of the police department. But it would be pleased to know that his successor, whoever he will be, will not hold such definitely formed views on the subject of Negro policemen. Until greater argument against their appointment is introduced than that which is so commonly heard, it is sensible to hold that the argument to the effect that they could materially aid in the suppression of crime is worth more consideration and that Dallas could afford to appoint at least two in the near future.

What About The Negro Policemen?

Just following the close of the recent city campaign The Express noted the statements of several of those interested in the party now in power to the effect that several Negro policemen would be ap-

pointed in the near future. It also noticed that last week the Board of Commissioners made mention of an increase in appropriation for thirty more officers, but no Negro officers were mentioned.

1-25-27
It is nothing but right that the general public should expect to see the fulfillment of the promises of those who were interested in the election of the present officials, and it would be extremely unfortunate for the idea to gain sway that mis-statements of this particular case have been made. It would indicate either that the members of the race who took the prominent places in the recent campaign have ceased to function actively now that the tumult and shouting has died, or it will indicate that their relation to the powers that they are by no means so close as they at first glance seemed to be.

In either case the race as such will lose much in the way of civic benefits that should rightfully come to it and all Dallas will lose in that a newly awakened civic consciousness on the part of a large portion of its citizenry will lose itself in disgust at the exploitation which it has suffered. That should not be. The benefits should come. And The Express, in the light of all of its information as to the character and kind of the present administration, is prone to feel that the reasonable consideration of any proposals by Negroes for the benefit of the city as such is easy to obtain. It feels farther, that failure to obtain such consideration can be blamed more on the lack of attempts on the part of those who are expected, and naturally so, to take the lead in such things, than on the lack of willingness of the city officials to listen to well-presented arguments.

The matter of Negro policemen has not been thoroughly thrashed out; neither has it been gone into to the extent which was to have been expected in the light of the circumstances. All of the arguments would seem to be in favor of the present administration. They do well in many other Texas cities, and they serve to make more easy the apprehension of a certain class of criminals. The Express feels that such arguments, well and persistently presented at this time, would bring the desired result. Certainly the attempt should be made.

JAN 25 1927

NEGRO POLICEMEN FOR NEGRO DISTRICTS.

REPRESENTATIVES of the negro population of Dallas have appealed to the City Commission to appoint two or more negro policemen to patrol sections of the city that are inhabited by negroes. The argument is made in support of the idea that it would be an easier matter for a negro patrolman to deal with his own race, in view of his better understanding of his people, and of their greater willingness to confide in him.

On the face of it the argument will appeal to many white citizens as being wholly sound. Everything would depend, of course, upon the qualifications of the negroes who might be chosen for this responsible work, upon their character and courage. But it should be possible to find men who would meet the exacting requirements, and it is conceivable that any such would be able to serve more efficiently in that peculiar field than a white patrolman could.

There may be as valid opposing argument, however. If there is, the petition to the Commission should develop it with promptness. But before any decision is made the authorities should get reports from the Texas cities in which negro policemen are employed. That would make it possible to appraise the value of such proposed additions to the Dallas police force.

TIMES

JAN 26 1927

NEGRO POLICEMEN.

A COMMITTEE of intelligent Dallas negro citizens has asked that several negro policemen be added to the force. They believe the colored officers would be more efficient than white officers in working in the negro districts.

Mayor Blaylock is said to be in favor of the suggestion while Police Commissioner Louis Turley is said to be opposed to it. Both the mayor and Commissioner Turley have had long personal experience with Dallas police department affairs, but Commissioner Turley's experience has been more intimate.

It is safe to say that whatever opposition Commissioner Turley has to the plan is not based on race prejudice. With him the employment of police officers is purely a practical matter. He wants men who are not only efficient but who will not be under any disadvantage.

Race prejudice is not as noticeable in Dallas as it is in some cities, but to deny that it exists in some quarters would be ignoring the facts. And men who are so low in morale as to break the law are liable to all the evil prejudices known to human nature.

The Times Herald does not believe it would be advisable to have negro policemen. We doubt that

they would work more harmoniously with the colored race than do the white policemen. At any rate, with crime rampant, this is hardly the right time to experiment with the Dallas police force.

TIMES

JAN 26 1927

NEGRO LEADERS ASK CITY TO NAME BLACK AND TAN SQUAD TO POLICE COLORED SECTIONS

An appeal to the board of commissioners for the appointment of negro policemen for duty in local negro districts, or in lieu thereof the assignment of policemen to his area who will be friendly to the law-abiding citizens, was presented to the city commission Monday.

Three prominent negro leaders of Dallas, W. L. Dickson, head of the Dickson orphan home; A. F. Johnson, presiding elder of the Oak Cliff district, C. M. E. Church, and George H. Bell, negro pastor, explained the petition, after admitting that a considerable portion of the crime in Dallas is committed by negroes.

"The good negro citizens of Dallas are more than willing to co-operate in any possible manner in apprehending and bringing to trial law violators," said W. L. Dickson. "Say what you may, a negro can find out more among a bunch of negroes in twenty-four hours than a white man can in a month."

Prefer Negro Officers.

The orphan home head stressed the fact that the negroes were not demanding negro policemen, but would prefer such, as they believed this would be the best solution of the situation. It was pointed out that San Antonio, Houston and Galveston have had negro officers for years, and that this factor has meant much in bringing negro culprits to trial.

Police Commissioner Louis S. Turley is opposed to placing negroes on the police force, declaring he does not believe the undertaking would be successful in Dallas. The negroes admitted that the idea of negro officers might not be a success, but asked that serious consideration be given, at least, to their requests for police officers to help curb crime in the negro districts.

"I know for a fact that there are several bootlegging joints in different parts of the city that are frequented by negroes, and have reported them to proper authorities," the spokesman for the delegation declared.

Policemen and Firemen - 1927

Retired From Navy Yard Police Force After 30 Years Service

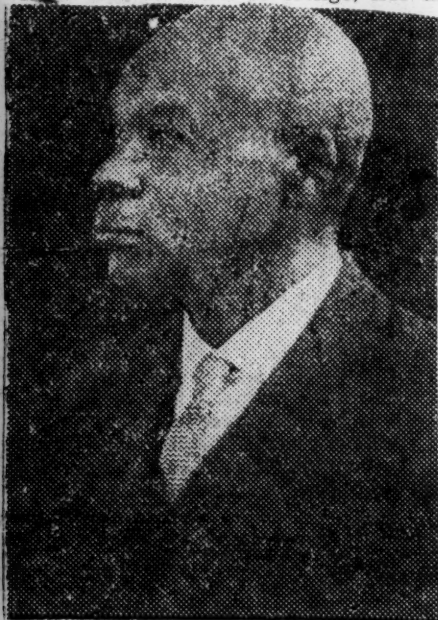
Virginia.

Rounding out 30 years service as policeman at the Norfolk Navy Yard J. B. Spencer, 718 Fremont street was ~~officially~~ retired on last Monday morning with pension for the remainder of his life.

During his long career in the government service, Mr. Spencer establishes for himself an enviable record. This fact was attested by his superior upon his final leave taking. Monday morning Mr. Spencer was recalled to the Navy Yard at the end of 18 days time-out by Police Captain James Hurley. Promptly at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Captain Hines, naval officer in charge of the entire yard police personnel and Yard Captain Terrill, he was escorted before Commandant Admiral Coles and introduced to him. Admiral Coles, then, on behalf of the Navy Yard police department presented Mr. Spencer a gold, diamond studded ivory Elk charm, and personally commended him upon his fine service to the Government through more than a half century.

Mr. Spencer has seen the official personnel of the Navy Yard changed more than a dozen times in that period.

He states that he was able to hold his position and at the same time maintain his manhood and self respect throughout the years. He was treated squarely, he says, sought to do his duty and be on the square with all whom he had contact. He never had to fawn or cringe, nor did



J. B. SPENCER

any one demand that of him, he states. Mr. Spencer declares that he always will cherish pleasant memories of his associates in the Norfolk Navy Yard and leaves them all with the kindest feeling, which he is certain is reciprocated.